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The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its one bundred and forty-ninth year. It is the old-sex newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in a dozen exception, and, with less that we will be the state of the control of the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, total and general news, well selected uniscellany and valuable farmers and houshold departments. Rescaling so many bouseholds in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business mean.

ness men.
Thinns: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wasppere, 5 cents. Extra copies can niways be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

Local Matters.

Board of Aldermen.

There was a meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, at which a number of matters were brought up. The investigation into the administration of Bowen B. Sweet as keeper of the city cemetery was the important feature of the session, Mr. Sweet being present with Max Levy as attorney. He was questioned at considerable length in regard to cemetery affairs, and it developed that bay had been sold for his personal profit and that two lots had been disposed of by him, but apparently be was acting in good faith and in accordance with the consent of former cemetery committees. There seemed to be no system of projerly murking the graves, and it also appeared that the keeper was giving considerable of his time to other purposes, but there was nothing to show that the cemetery has not been well kept up. The questioning was done principally by Aldermen Boyle and Cottrell, with Mayor Clarke presining.

A resolution was passed instructing the city solicitor to prepare an act permitting the city to use a fund of \$447 for the purpose of putting in hydrants

which are badly needed.

Mrs. James H. Barney, Sr., explained her claim for \$4,000 for damages received by a full on the sidewalk on Touro street on May 9. Dr. John H. Sweet, Jr., was present and explained the nature of her illness.

Mi-s Emily Duffin also presented her claim of \$2,500 for injuries received by a full on Thames street on September 25. Both chamants were represented by Attorney Lavy.

Representative Council.

The second meeting of the representative council was called for Friday night for the purpose of approving the budget and transacting whatever other business might be presented. It had been expected to have the meeting earlier, some time in January, but owing to the struggles of the commitles of twenty-five with the budget and the legal requirement that thereport of the committee shall be in the hands of the taxpayers seven days before the meeting, it was found impossible to hold it before. In consequence of the delay there has been a scarcity of funds for the various departments, as at the January meeting only sufficient money was appropriated to run the city during the month. This difficulty was overcome by Mayor Clarke who was able to prevail upon several public spirited citizens to advance enough money for the pay rolls until the appropriations are available.

At the meeting on Friday night it was expected that the matter of iniprovement to Long wharf would come up. Although this is being strongly advocated in some quarters there are many others who think that the city has done all that is required for the improvement of the wharf and that if the city has money to spend it should be used in some manner that will increase the business of the city.

A new passenger steamer is being built for the Fall River Line of the New Eugland Navigation Company. It is promised that this will be the finest vessel of her kind afloat. Radical departures from the established style of the Fall River Line vessels are fudicated by the dining saloon on the upper deck, and the elevators and bath rooms for the use of passengers.

One of Unampion's launches was dleabled by striking a cake of ice in the harbar while taking a party of soldiers to Fart Adams last Saturday night. The launch was beached on (foat Island and word was telephoned to the city for another eraft to continue the voyage. Some of the soldiers succeeded in getting overboard and there was quite a lively time for a while.

Zero Weather.

Last Monday night was one of the most trying of the season. It had been cold during the day but with the coming of darkness the temperature fell rapidly and as a strong northwest wind prevalled the cold was very penetrating. Thermometers showed a frigidity hovering around the zero mark and it was a very uncomfortable night to be out. As the citizens of Newport sat around their comfortable fires and enjoyed the comfort of their snng homes they little realized that but a few miles away men, women and children were struggling for their lives in the icy waters off our shores, and with only the flimsy protection of their nightclothes were succumbing to the wintry blasts or meeting a more merciful death in the waters of the deep. Had they known of these horrors that were being enacted at their very doors they could not have enjoyed the comfort of their warm firesides or the calm repose of

Tuerday beld cold all day and even in the sun there was little indication of a thaw. It gave every indication of being another cold night and proved to be hardly less severe than the preceding, although the wind had abated. Wednesday it warmed up considerably, and the snow melted freely in the sun. Thursday saw a great rise in temperature and the streets ran with water from the melting snow. Fortunately the street commissioner had been active and had had a large force, of men at work clearing the gutters, so that the sudden thaw did not catch them uapping. But even so, the walking was very bad, and Thames street was for a time a deep mess of water and slush.

There was a fall in temperature again during Thursday night and the temperature was a few degrees below the

freezing point Friday morning, Although the changeable weather has somewhat inconventenced the ice men, the temperature has for the last few weeks averaged low enough so that they were enabled to house good crops of ice. The harvest is practicully completed and the houses are all fell. Although when cutting was first begun the ice was very thin, before the crop was all in it ran up to twelve inches which is considered to be about the best size for proper bandling. Too thick ice is an little desired as too thin because, while its keeping qualities are better, It is too clumsy for the refrigeralor.

The new Independent Ice and Cold Storage Company has had a small army of teams at work carting the crop from Green End to its houses on the wharf. There has been an active scene at the houses where the 'ice was being rushed into the yet uncompleted buildings. But the work went smoothly.

Eastern Star Whist.

Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, O. E. S., held a whist at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Laugley on Hope street Thursday evening and there was n large number present to enjoy a suchal evening. There were twelve prizes and the winners were allowed to select the article they preferred as the highest scores were called. Some of the ladies took the part of gentlemen, but these prizes were appropriate for either.

The winners, according to the highest scores, were as follows: Mrs. Ernest V. Sandstorm and Mr. John P. Sanborn, Mrs. E. A. G. Smith and Mr. Herbert Billss, Mrs. Macvicar and Mr. Karl Stone, Mrs. Herbert Bliss and Mts. Etta A. MacDonald, Mrs. Arthur A. Popple and Miss Ada E. Gosling, Miss Corn M. Gosling and Mr. William Stevens. Refreshments were served throughout the evening.

Tuesday was the auniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln and was appropriately observed as Grand Army Flag Day. Flags were displayed on public and private buildings and spectal commemorative exercises were held in the public schools. A detail from the Grand Army posts was in attendance and the exercises were carried out in accordance with the suggested form in the pamphlets i-sued by the State commissioner of public schools.

Mr. Guatave Hamilton died at the Newport Hospital on Wednesday after a considerable illness. He was well known about the city, having been eagaged in business here until about two years ago. He was in the employ of the late Edward N. Lawton for a number of years and afterward conducted the carpet and matting business for himself. He is survived by a widow and eeveral children.

Miss Susau Sanford died at the residence of Hon. William P. Sheffield on Washington Square, Monday morning after a brief illness in the eightylitst year of her age. She was a daughter of the late Samuel Sanford and a sister of the late Mrs. Sheffield. Funeral services were held from her late residence, 325 Broadway on Wednesday at 2 o'clock, being attended by rel-Allyee and friends.

Anniversary of Forty-Niners.

Fifty-eight years ago the staunch ship Audley Clarke cleared from Newport for California, bearing with her the flower of the adventurous spirit of Newport and some of the neighboring towns. Fired by the tales of gold discoveries in the far West an organization of gold seekers bud been formed some time before, all the passengers and crew of the Audley Clarke being shareholders in the company. The officers of the organization were Whilam A. Coggeshall, president, Aaron F. Dyer, tressurer, and George W. Langley, secretary. The directors were Willkm A. Coggeshall, George Vaughn, Isaiah Crooker, Charles Cozzens, Levi Johnson, Agrault W. Dennis, and James H. Demarest. The ship Audley Clarke was owned by the company and certain of the stockholders volunteered as crew, receiving regular pay for their services. Captalo Ayrault W. Dennis was in command of the ship, Charles Cozzens was the first mate, and George B. Slocum the second mate. The stewards and cooks were William W. Mor-rls, Benjamin Malbone, Wm. H. Gardner, Oliver Hazard,

On February 15th, 1849, the Audiey Clarke sailed from Newport on her long voyage around Cape Horn. The passengers and crew were made up as follows: Samuel Young, James M. K. Southwick, Freeman M. Hoxte, George H. Tilley, Joseph M. Lyon, George Beatty, William K. Lawton, Arnold Pearce, James H. Demarest, Oliver Carpenter, George Urandall, John H. Spooner, John C. Caswell, Benjamin A. Sayer, Stephen R. Goff, Thomas Crauston, George Vaughn, Isaiah Crooker, Charles Cozzens, Levi John-son, Ayrault W. Dennis, William H. White, William T. Denuls, George W. Babecck, George B. Slocum, John Y. McKenzie, William Stevens, 3rd, Edwin Chambers, Weld Hatch, Aaron F. Dyer, Jacob Lake, Robert P. Clarke. George W. Langley, Frederick A. Murphy, John Tompkins, Joseph Southwick, Jr., John S. Hudson, William Welch, Renjamin Cozzens, Irving II. Knowies, Charles B. Clark, William A. Coggeshall, George J. Stagg, Michael Cottrell, Joseph King, Samuel B. Friend, Benjamin Brown, William H. Fludder, Thomas Barlow, John H. Cox, Joseph N. Riggs, Joseph P. Barker, John Freeborn, William Weyeser, Hirom C. Herrington, and William E. Dennis, all of Newport; Amos T. Whitford, Zuchariah Chafee, Nathaniel F. Wardwell, Charles Fales, of Bristol; Cornelius E. Cummings, Joseph W. Arnold, George H. Whenton, Robert Graham, Jeremiah C. Bliss, of Providence; Richard Barstow, Josiah M. Burstow, of Massasott; Moses A. Lewis, Elistin P. Kenyon, of South Kings-

town; Edson Stewart, of Boston. After a voyage of 198 days, comprising both smooth, pleasant sea, and tempestuous gales, the Audley Clarke on September 4, 1849, dropped anchor m the burber of San Francisco. The passengers and erew at once started for the gold fields. The association did not stick together, but the members scattered where they thought they could do the best. Some went to work individually, and others associated themselves with small companies. The Audley Clarke was hauted part way up the Sacramento River to a small settlement called New York, where there were only a few houses, and some of the members returning from the mines, took her back to San Francisco and spent the whiter on board of her. Afterwards the Audley Clarke was sold, and while in use as a storehouse was burned. .

Of the men who went out on the Audley Clarke some were successful in their search for gold, and after a time drifted back to the East. Others settled permanently in the West, and dled there. Of the large company that safled for the land of gold lifty-eight years ago but few are now known to be living.

Mr. James M. K. Southwick is still engaged in the conduct of a prosperous business in this city, as he has been for many years. Mr. George B. Slocum, who was for a number of years a very popular cantain on a line of steamers runulug from New York to Buenos Avres. and Mr. William T. Dennis both reside to this city, and Mr. William E. Denufs left here for California with his con last summer. Mr. Joseph W. Arnold is living in Cambridge, and still visits Newport occasionally. Mr. William Stevens, 3rd, is in a Holdlers' Home near Bridgeport, Conn., and Mr. Banjamin Cozzena is in the Soldiera' Home. at Bristol, Messrs, George Craudoll and John C. Caswell were living in California the last that was known and it is thought that they are still living. All the others, it is believed, have passed away.

One of the most recent deaths from among this hardy band of "Fortynhe'ra" was that of Hiram C. Harrington, who died in Fall River last week. He was a son of George Harrington and was born on this Island.

from data in the possession of Mr. of his birth on Thursday.

James M. K. Southwick. If the descendants of any of these men can make any corrections to the facts as they are given, either the MERCURY or Mr. Southwick would be glad to hear from

The Larchmont Disaster.

Newport was honor stricken when the first tidings of the terrible disaster oil Rhode Island shores reached here Tuesday forencon. Newport is so closely associated and connected with the Sound steamers that any accident to one of them always comes home to Newporters with a personal touch. And the thought of the helptess passengers per-Ishing in the bitter cold of the night horalfied all.

As soon as the first word was received of the accident, and before it was known where the disaster occurred any more than that the survivors were being landed on Block Island, the Government tog Chickasaw was sent out from the Torpedo Station with orders to reach Block Island if it could be done without unnecessary risk. The seas were running mountain high and a strong north west gale was blowing when the fittle tug with her brave crew started out, but the craft was not suffiefeatly seaworthy to stand the buffeting that she received. When she was a few miles off Block Island she was reported to be making water rapidly and nothing could be done but put back to part. Full speed was put on and the Chickasaw rushed back for harbor and arrived here with gaping seams and with a thick coating of ice from stem to stern.

When the Danielson went to Block Island on Tuesday she found a large number of passengers awaiting her at Special correspondents. Newport. photographers and others were on their way to the island, while on the same vessel were others who had started for a far different crrand-to assist in a Masonic entertainment at Block Island.

It was thought by some that the steamer Kentucky, which carried the dead and living from Block Island to Providence Wednesday afternoon, would pass through the outer harbor, but although there were many on the watch for her she was not seen here as the West passage was chosen as the

It is reported that a soldier from one of the Forts in this vicinity was among the passengers, but nothing seems to be known about him here. VirgitStanley Millikin of Boston, who is reported among the missing, was formerly a resident of Block Island and was a son of Mr. Herbert S. Millikin, the real estate agent, who has a large acquaintance in Newport.

The Larchmont disaster was undoubtedly the worst since the burning of the Slocum in New York harbor. It was probably the worst that ever occurred in the waters surrounding Rhode Island. It was a sad time for Block Island, but the life guards and the residents conducted themselves like the heroes that they are.

A Broadway Fire.

There was unother fire in the build ing on Broadway near the foot of Mann avenue owned by Mr. Joseph Bush early Tuesday morning. A belated passer shortly, before 4 o'clock in the morning discovered flames rising from the rear of the building and notified the officer on the best who immediately pulled in an alarm from Box 23, There was a family living on the second floor and they were at once awakened and prepared to leave the building which was already filled with smoke.

When the apparatus responded they found quite a fire in the rear of the candy shop in the north part of the building. It was blazing merrily and although it took but a brief time to kill the flame it was a considerable fight before the the was entirely out and the apparatus could return to their houses.

The fire apparently originated in a barrel of exceletor or some similar inflammable substance under a stairway at the rear. The flames communicated with the building and had they not been discovered in time a bad fire would have resulted. As it was most of the damage was confined to the outside of the building, although the inside was alightly injured.

This was the third fire to occur in the Bush building since it was remodeled some years ago. The first was caused by caudy bolling over from a cook stove and the second was caused by an exphysion of gasoline in the taller shop in the south store.

Mrs. Joseph S. Allan and Mrs. John H. Sweet, who are spending the winter in Germany, expect to go to Italy the middle of March, where they will spend several weeks in sight seeing.

Mr. Charles Bickerton, formerly of this city, but now of Pawtucket, cele-This article was compiled mainly brated the seventy-second anniversary

School Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the public school committee was held on Monday evening when routine business ray transacted.

The report of SuperIntendent Lutt contained the following items:

The total enrollment for the month The total enrollment for the month ending January 25 was 3,707, the average belonging 3,957.4, the average attending 3,051.9, the per cent, of attending 9.05, cases of tardhess 450, and the cases of dismissal 53.

The enrollment in the Townsend Industrial School was 1,177.

The statistics for the evening schools for for readle suffice.

for four weeks ending February 8 were

	En- rolled		Attend
Elementary		164	46
Mechantes) drawing		17:	8
Book keeping	١.	21	4.
Stenography and Type-	•		
writing		25	59.
Cooking		17	ß
Freeband drawing		20	4.
The Board of Health	has	renc	rted 1

ases of scarlet fever and one case dipatheria since January 14, and 17 children have been excluded from

diphtheria since January 14, and 17 children have been excluded from school on account of these cases of contagions disease.

The expenditures for January were as follows: Finance committee, \$1,812,-33; committee on teachers, \$8,831.35; committee on buildings, \$1.194.57; committee on lextbooks, \$172.93; total, \$12,061.18. Deposited for tuition for the second term (ending January 25) \$1,044.60. The Teachers' Retirement Bund now amounts to \$19,105.18.

The school census which must be

Fund now smounts to \$19,100.18. The school census which must be taken in January, includes all those children who have passed their fifth birthday but have not yet reached their exteenth. Mr. Taylor has reported 2,074 children of census are and Mr. Hrkard 2,220. This total is 61 larger than the returns of het year. As the tenchers of the public schools stated that they had 3,238 pupils of census age in January, and as there are at least 1,000 other children in other schools in the city, the grand total as reported by Messra. Taylor and Hazard seems to be reasonably accounts.

by Messra, Taylor and Hazard seems to be reasonably accorate.

This grand total shows 2,183 boys and 2,166 girls (more boys, it will be noticed than girls). This number (4,234) includes 102 children five years old, 360 six years old, 381 seven years, 360 eight years, 416 the years, 360 eight years, 416 they years, 360 eight years, 416 they years, 360 flutten years, 360 fl others have six. In one of the 22 all tix me girls.

six are girls.

At this date 89 of the 71 ruoms of grades 1-1X have an emollment of 45 or more purils and 18 of 50 or more. Based on the average mimber belonging, 19 rosms have 45 or more pupils. In all the six ruoms of gnale VII the averages, based as before, are 51.8 and 47.4. If the children could be divided evenly among the 71 forms the average per rosm based on enrollment would be 43.7 and our average belonging 40, but it is evident that the dwelling places make such a division impossible. These 71 rosms do not include the kindergarrens, ar any rosm in the Townsend, the Rogers, or the Coles.

Townsend, the Rogers, or the Coles.

Mr. William S. Puman has given the bays of the Rogers 15 lessons in the gyomasian since January 2. As a sufficient number to make a class were unable on account of work to attend the afternoon lessons on Mondays and Thursdays, a special class was formed for Wednesday evening. The classes have numbered 44 and 24 and they show great interest in the energet-ic work of the instructor.

The report of Treant Officer Top

hant confided the following: Number of cases investigated (report-I by teachers), 184; number out for fitness and other causes, 171; number of cases of trainey, (public, 10; parachual, 3), 13; number of different children trucuts. 11; number found not attending school, 13; number sent to public schools, 9; number sent to public schools, 3; number of certificates issued, 1; number of certificates issued to children over 15 years of age, under the new law. issued to cumures over under the new law, 3.

January 14 a boy was arrested for habitual trumey; he pleaded guilty and was placed on probatton. Junuary 26 two boys were arraigned for smoking cigarettes in and about Louthal School; they pleaded guilty, one was fined \$3, the other was fixed \$3, because it was his second offence. I recommend the prosecution of John F. Sullivan, 16 Cat-lendar avenue; William B. James, lender avenue; William R. James, Edna L. James, and Ethel M. James, 8Cozzens court, for not attending school secording to law,

The truent officer was authorized, to prosecute as recommended if there is no Improvement. Mr. Peckham reported for the linance committee that the committee of twenty-five has recommended to the representative council that the school appropriation be reduced about \$3,500 from the amount asked.

A communication was received from the secretary of the Aquidneck Cottage Industries stating that there is under consideration a plan to catablish an industry for boys and men similar to that for women, and asking permission to use the plant in the Industrial School if it is needed. The communication was referred to the committee on Industrial School to investigate and to grant the permission if it seems best.

A vote of thanks was received from the Civic League for the use of the Coles building for a meeting.

The Scott Wrecking Company is at work on tug Richmond which went ashors near Fort Adams last week.

Recent Deaths.

Paul Enfer.

Mr. Paul Euler died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas G. B Turner, in Providence, on Friday of last week, at the age of eighty-four years. He was a native of Germany, but came to this country when a comparatively young man, settling in Newport, where he had made his home for about fifty years. He was a painter by trade, being at one time a member of the firm of Peckham & Enter. During the latter years of bls life he was steward of the German Club and held that position uptd falling health, cansed by his advanced years, compelled him to give up work. Shortly after he went to Providence, where three of his daughters were residing, making his home the latter days of his life with Mrs. Turner. Mr. Euler was one of the oldest of the German residents and had a host of friends in Newport. He was three times married. Resides his widow, four children survive blm; Mrs. John W. Lyons, Mrs. T. G. S. Turner, and Miss Pauline A. Enler of Providence, and Mrs. George

Gadaby of Stone Bridge, Tiverten. Funeral services were held from the residence of his daughter on Pailas street, Providence, on Monday morning and were largely attended. Rev. Allen Greene, curate of Grace Church, officiated. The body was brought to. Newport and services held at the City Cemetery at half-past our, Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, assistant rector of Trinlty Church, being in charge of the committal service. Among thebeautiful floral offerings was one from Ulfila Lodge, D. O. H., who attended in a body. The interment was in the family lot.

Schuyler lin Illon.

Mr. Schayler Humilton dled at his home in Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, baying been ill only a few days. He was a summer resident here for many years, owning a cottage on Harrison avenue, which was sold some years since to Mr. J. Clinch Smith. Rewas a frequent visitor to Newport. Some time ago he purchased an estate in Norwalk, where he had since re-

Mr. Hamilton was a son of the late Alexander Hamilton. He was born in Washington, D. C., January 4, 1853. He was a graduate of Columbia University and the Columbia School of Mines and was a skillful architect,

Mr. Hamilton was three times married. His first wife was Miss Gertrado Van Cortland Wells, from whom he became divorced. Three children were born to them. He afterward married for his second wife, Miss Jane Byrd Mercer, who dled in 1899. One child was born to them. In 1902 he married Mrs. Hebbard, widow of Rev. Dr. George Hebbard, of South Norwalk, who survives bin; also a daughter ten years old,

Rev. J. Eldied Brown of Norwich, Conn., officiated at Trinity church last

Mr. Everett Bryant is at St. Au-

Middletown.

After a week of non-mitting hibor, the school committee was able to open on Monday a temporary school for the children of the burned Witherber children of the burned Witherbee schoolhouse, in the workshop of Mr. B. U. H. Peckham on Honeyman Hill. The attendance upon the first day munbered 18 to the morning and 20 in the afternion but during portions of the re-mainder of the week the school was obliged to be closed as: it could not be sufficiently heated during the severe

A cottage service of the Berkeley A cottage service of the betweeny Parish was held on Sunday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard G. Peckhant on Panadise avenue, con-ducted by Rev. John B. Dhman.

Under the auspices of the Women's Under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, an interesting lecture was given Tocsday evening at the M. E. vestry by the gifted young state president, Mrs. Deborat Knox Lavingstone, of Providence. Mrs. Lavingstone is also a facturer of the National W. C. T. H. and is a very eloquent speaker. Her themo was "The Activities and Achievements of the Women's Christian Temperance Union," and way a summary of the advancement made in temperance iffeas and principles slong all lines of busiand principles slong all lines of busi-ness as well us to encouraging report of work accomplished along the many lines of work covered by this vast union which mumbers half a million people who are found all over the world. A social and light refreshments followed the close of the lecture.

Ash Wednesday was observed at the Ash Wednesday was observed at the Epissopal churches by a morning service at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel where Rev. Stanley C. Hughes of Trinity Chorch officiated, and by an evening service at St. Mary's, Portsmouth, conducted by the rector, Rev. Allen Jacobs. A mid-week service will be held through Lent by cach of thisse churches and Lent by each of these churches and also at Holy Cross Chapel, Middletown, which is under Mr. Jacobs' charge.

Mrs, James Taber is reported as getting along as comfortably as the serious nature of her discuse (diphtheria) will allow. If the strength of the heat ac-tion can be sustained her illness is expected to terminate favorably. Her three children are with their grand-mother, Mrs. Phebe C. Taber, who is a guest of her sister, Mrs. R. J. Grinnell

By Katherine Cecil Thurston, Author of "The Circle," Etc.

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CHAPTER NAVIU.

ODER'S plan of action was argivest at before he reached Transfer squire. The facts of the case was simple. Chil-eote had left an facciminating telegram ont had left an incriminating roofa at frosvenor square. By an inducky chance fallout Astropo had bega shown up hato that room, where she had remained alone until the moment that Her either by remnest or by accident, had found her Creek. The facts tesolved themselves hato our question: What use he allegan made of those policity racinents? Without deviation. Loller's mind furned toward one answer. Lillian was not the woman to lose an opportunity, whether the space at her command was long or

So convinced was he that, reaching Trafalgar square, he stopped and haffed a hanson.

"Cadogan gardens!" he called. "No. 33.

The moments seemed very few before the cab drew up beside the curb and he caught his second glimpse of the cannoled door with its silver fittings. Instantly he pressed the bell the door was opened by Lillian's discreet. deferential manservant.

"Is Lady Astropp at home?" he

The man looked thoughtful. "Her lady: hip junched at home, sir"- he be-

But Laber interrupted him, "Ask her to see not." Le card laconically.

The terrorier expressed no surprise.

His oldy comment was to throw the

"If you'll will in the white room, sin!" he said, "I'd inform the ladyship." Chillegie was evidently a frequent and Looking into Lillian's eyes, he smiled, a favored visitor.

time entered the house so unfamiliarand yet so familiar in all that it sugvested. Entering the drawing room, be had leisure to look about him. It was a beautiful room, large and lofty. Luxary was evident on every hand, but it was not the havery that palls or offends. Each object was graceful and possessed its own intrinsic value. The atmosphero was loo'effeminate to appeal to him, but he acknowledged the taste and artistic delicacy it conveyed. Almost at the moment of acknowledgment the door opened to admit Lillian.
"I thought it would be you." she said

enigmatically.

Loder came forward. "You expected." Loder came forward. "You expected taled for a moment. Then his face me?" he said guardedly. A sudden cleared. "Right!" he said slowly. "The conviction filled him that it was not Areadian tonight!" the evidence of her eyes, but zomething at once subtier and more definite that

prompted her recognition of bim.

She smiled, "Why should I expect you? On the contrary, I'm waiting to

know why you're here?"

He was silent for an instant. Then he answered in her own light lone. "As far as that goes," he said, "let's make fit my ripty call-having dired with you. I'm in old fashioned per-

For a full second she surveyed him annusedly. Then at last she spoke, "My dear Jack" she laid particular

Loder felt disconcerted and annoyed Either, like himself, she was fishing for information or she was deliberately playing with him. In his perplexity he to the appeal. fireplace.

Lillian saw the look. "Won't you sit down?" she said, Indicating the couch. I promise not to make you smoke. I shan't even ask you to take off your

Loder made no movement. His mind was unpleasantly upset. It was pearly * fortaight since he had seen Lillian.

In the interval her altitude had changed, and the change puzzled him: It might mean the philosophy of a woman who, knowing herself without adequate weapons, withdraws from a combut that has proved fruitless, or it might bundy the merely catlike desire to toy with a certainty. He looked sortekly at the delicate face, the green eyes somewhat obliquely set, the unreliable mouth, and instantly he inclined to the latter theory. The conviction that she possessed the telegram filled him suddenly, and with it came the de-sire to put his belief to the test-to know beyond question whether her amiling unconcern meant malice or mere entertalmment.

"When you first came into the room." when you must came into the room, he said quietly, "ron said 'I diought it would be you.' Why did you say that? Again she smiled—the smile that might be maticious or night be merely anguard, "Oh." she answered at last, "I only meant that though I had been told Jack Chilcote wanted me, it wasn't Jack Chilegie I expected to see!"

After her statement there was pause. Loder's position was difficult. Instinctively convinced that, strong in the possession of her proof, she was enjoying his tantalized discomfort, he ye craved the actual evidence that should set his suspicious to rest. Acting upon the desire, he made a new beginning. "Do you know why I came?" he

Lillian looked un innocently. "It's so hard to be certain of anything in this world," she said. "But one is always

at liberty to guess." Again he was perplexed. Her attitude was not quite the attitude of one who controls the game, and yet. He looked at her with a puzzled scruthry. Women for him had always spelled the Incomprehensible. He was at his best

his strongest, his surest, in the presence Feeling his disadvanlage, yet determined to gain his end, he made a Inst attempt. "How alld you amuse yourself at

Grosvenor square this morning before the room.

Eve came to you?" he asked. The effort was awkwardly blant, but it was

Lillian was buttoning her glove. She did not raise her head as he spoke, but her fingers paused in their task. For a second she remained motionless; then she looked up slowly.

"Oh," she said sweetly, "so I was right in my guess? You did come to find out whether I sat in the morning room with my hands in my lap or wandered about in search of catertain-

Lotler colored with compositive and approbension. Every look, every tone, of Lillian's, was distasteful to him. No microscope could have revealed her more fully to him than did his own eyesight. But it was not the moment for personal antiputities; there were other interests than his own at stake. With new resolution be returned her

"Then I must still ask my first question. Why did you say, "I thought it would be you?" His gaze was direct so direct that it disconcerted her. She Invested a little ameasily.

"Because 1 knew."

"How did you know?"
"Because"— she bega

"Because"— she began; then again she hughed. "Because," she added quickly, as if moved by a fresh impulse, "Jack Chilcote made II very obvious to any one who was in his morning room at 12 o'clock today that it would be you and not be who would be found filling his place this afternoon. It's all very well to talk about, honor, but when one walks late an empty room and sees a telegram as long as a letter open on a bureau'

But her sentence was never finished. Loder had heard what he came to hear. Any confession she might have to offer was of no moment in his eyes.

"My dear girl," he broke in brusque-ly, "don't trouble. I should make a most unsatisfactory father confessor." He spoke quickly. His color was still high, but not of annoyance. His suspense was transformed into unpleasant certainty, but the exchange left him surer of himself. His perplexity had dropped to a quiet sense of self re-liance. His paramount desire was for solitude in which to prepare for the task that lay before him—the most congenial task the world possessed-the unraveling of Chilcote's taugled skeins. favored visitor.

In this manner Loder for the second incontered the base so unfamiliar—

if the contered the base so unfamiliar—

if think we've finished—for to
large contered the base so unfamiliar—

if the base so unfamil

She slowly extended her fingers. Her expression and attitude were slightly puzzled - a puzzlement that was either spontaneous or singularly well assumed. As their hands touched

she smiled again. "Will you drop in at the Arcadian tonight?" she asked. "It's the drama-tized version of 'Other Men's Shoes!' The temptation to make you see it was too irresistible—as you know."

There was a pause while she waited for his answer, her head inclined to

one side, her green eyes gleaming.

Loder, conscious of her regard, hesi

CHAPTER XXIX.

ODER'S frame of mind as he left Cadogan gardens was peculiar. Once more he was living in the present—the force-ful, exhibitating present, and the knowledge braced him. Upon one point his mind was satisfied. Lillian Astropo had found the telegram, and it remained to him to render her find valueless. How he proposed to do this, how he proposed to come out triumphant in face of such a situation, was a matter that as yet was shape-"My dear Jack" she and particular stress on the name—"I never imagined poundations. I should have thought ger, the sense of impending conflict, had a savor of life after the imaction of the day and night just passed. Chilcote in his weakness and his entanglement had turned to him, and he in his strength and capacity had responded

> His step was firm and his hearing assured as he turned into Grosvenor square and walked toward the familiar house.

> The habit of self deceit is as insidious and tenatious as any vice. For one moment on the night of his great speech as he leaned out of Chilcote's carriage and me had seen himself and under the sbock of revelation had taken decisive action But in the hours subsequent to that action the plausible, inner voice had whispered unceasingly, soothing his wounded self esteem, remidding stone by stone the temple of his egotism, until at last when Chilcote, paule stricken at his own action, had burst into his rooms ready to plead or to coerce he had found no need for either coercion or entreaty. By a power more subtle and effective than any at his command Loder had been prepared for his coming-unconsciously ready with an acquiescence before his appeal had been made. It was the fruit of this preparation, the inevitable outcome of it, that strengthened his step and steadled his band as he mounted the steps and opened the ball door of Chilcote's house

> on that eventful afternoon. The dignity, the air of quiet solidity, impressed him as it never failed to do as he crossed the large hall and ascended the stairs—the same stairs that he had passed down almost as an outeast not so many hours before. He was filled with the sense of things regained. Bellef in his own star lifted him, as it had done a hundred times before in

these same surroundings. He quickened his steps as the sensa-tion came to him. Then, reaching the head of the stairs, he turned directly toward Eve's sitting room and, gaining the door, knocked. The strength of his eagerness, the quick beating of his pulse as he waited for a response, sur-prised him. He bud told himself many times that his passion, however strong, would never again conquer as it had done two nights ago, and the fact that he had come thus candidly to Eve's room was to his mind a proof that temptation could be dared. Nevertheless there was something disconcerling to a strong man in this merely physical perturbation, and when Eve's voice came to him, giving permission to enter, he paused for an instant to steady himself. Then, with sudden decision.

he opened the door and walked into

was a scent of violets in the air, and a fire glowed warmly in the grate. noted these things carefully telling binself that a man should always be abetiv sensible of his sucroundings. Then all at once the alce balancing of detail suddenly gave way. He forgot everything but the one circumstance that Eve was standing in the whalow, her back to the light, her face toward blue With his palses beating faster and an unsteady sensation in his brain, he moved forward, building out his hand.

"Eve" - he sold below his breath. . But Eve remained motionless. As he came into the room she had glanced at him-a glance of quick, searching question, then with equal suddenness she had averted her eyes. As he drew close

to her now she remained immovable, "Eye"—he said again. "I wanted to see you-I wanted to explain about yesterday and about this morning." pansed, suddenly disturbed. The full remembrance of the scene in the brougham had surged up at sight of her-had risen a fierce, imquenchable recollection. "Eve"— he began again in a new, abrupt tone.

And then it was that Eve showed herself in a fresh light. From his entrance into the room she had stayed motionless, save for her first glance of scute inquiry, but now her demeanor changed. For almost the first time in Loder's knowledge of her the vitality and force that he had vaguely approhended below her quiet, serene exterior sprang up like a flame within whose radius things are illuminated. With a quick gesture, she turned toward him, her warm color deepening, her eyes suddenly alight.
"I understand," she said—"I under-

stand. Don't try to explain. Can't you see that it's enough to-to see you as you are"-

Loder was surprised. Remembering their last passionate scene and the damper Chilcote's subsequent presence must inevitably have cast upon it, he had expected to be doubtfully received. but the reality of the reception left blin bewildered. Eve's manner was not that of the ill used wife. mence, its note of desire and deprecia-tion, were more suggestive of his own ardent selzing of the present as distin-guished from past or future. With hin odd sense of confusion he turned to her

"Then I am forgiven?" he said: And unconsciously as he moved nearer he touched her arm

At his touch she started. All the vielding sweetness all the submission. that had marked her two nights ago was gone. In its place she was nosby a curious excitement that stirred while it perpleyed

Loder, moved by the sensation, took another step forward, "Then I am forgiven?" he repeated more softly.

Her face was averted as he spoke, but he felt her arm quiver, and when at last she lifted her head their eyes met. Neither spoke, but in an instant Loder's arms were around her.

For a long silent space they stood holding each other closely. Then, with a sharp movement, Eve freed herself. Her color was still high, her eyes still peculiarly bright; but the bunch of violets she had worn in her bett had fallen to the ground.

"John," she said quickly, but on the word her breath caught. With a touch of nervousness she stooned to pick up Loder noticed both voice and gesture.

"What is it?" he said, you going to say?" "What were But she made no answer. For a see

oud longer she searched for the violets, then as he bent to assist her she slood up quickly and laughed-a short, embarrassed laugh, "How absurd and nervous I am!" she

exclaimed. "Like a schoolgirl instead



"Then I am forgiven !" he said, of a woman of twenty-four. You must help me to be sensible." Her cheeks still burned, her manner was still excited, like one who holds an emotion or an impulse at bay.

Loder looked at her uncertainty.

"Eve"- he began afresh with his odd, characteristic perseverance, but she instantly checked him. There was a finality, a faint suggestion of fear, in her protest.

"Don't!" she said. "Don't! I don't want explanations. I want to-to enjoy the moment without having things analyzed or smoothed away. Can't you understand? Can't you see that I'm wonderfully, terribly happy to-to have you-as you are!" Again her voice broke-a break that might have been a laugh or a solu

The sound was an emotional crists, as such a sound invariably is. It arrested and steadled her. For a moment she stood absolutely still, then with something very closely resembling her old repose of manner she stooped again and quietly picked up the dowers still lying at her feet.
"Now," she said quietly, "I must say

what I've wanted to say all along. How does it feel to be a great man?" Her manner was controlled, she looked at him evenly and directly; save for the faint vibration in her voice there was nothing to indicate the tumult of a moment ago.

But Loder was still uncertain. He caught her hand, his eyes searching

"But Eve"-- he began. Then Eve played the last card in her mysterious game. Laughing quickly and nervously, she freed her hand and

ducm sld geyo I dad "No?" she said. "Not one word! All this past forthight has belonged to you; now it's my turn. Today is mine."

CHAPTER XXX.

ND so, once again, the woman computed. Whatever Eye's intentions were, whatever she wished to evade or ward off, she was successful in galling her end. For more than two hours she kept Loder at her side. There may have been moments in those two hours when the tension was high, when the efforts she made to interest and hold him were somewhat strained. But if this was so it escaped the notice of the one person concerned, for it was long after tea had been served, long after Eve had offered to do peasure for her monopoly of him by driving him to Chilcote's club, that Loder re-flaed with any degree of distinctness that It was she and not be who had taken the lead in their Interview; that it was she and not be who had bridged the difficult silences and given a fresh direction to dangerous channels of talk. It was long before he recognized this, but it was still longer before he realized the far more potent fact that without any coldness, without any lessening of the subtle consideration she always showed him, she had given him no further opportualty of making love. Talking continuously, clated with the

sense of conflict still to come, he drave with her to the club. Considering that drive in the light of after events, bis own frame of mind invariably filled him with incredulity. In the eyes of any same man his position-was, not worth an hour's purchase, yet in the blind self confidence of the moment be would not have clanged places with Fraide himself. The great song of self was somuling in his ears as be drove through the crowded streets, conscious of the cool, crisp air, of Eve's close presence, of the numberless infinitesimal things that went to make up the value of life. It was this acknowledgment of personality that upheld him-the personality, the power that had carried him puswervingly through elevon colorless years; that had impelled him toward this new career when the new career had first been opened to him; that had hewn a way for him in this fresh existence against colassal odds: the indomitable force that bad trampled out Chilcote's footmarks in public life, in private life-in love. It was a triumphant pagan that clamored in his ears, something persistent and prophetic, with an undernote of menace—the cry of the human soul that has dared to stand alone.

His gance was keen and bright as he waited for a moment at the carriage door and took Eve's hand before cute. ing the club.

"You're dining out tonight?" he said. His tingers, always tenacious and masterful, continued to hold hers. comparation that had driven bim touporarily toward sacrifice had passed His prate, his confidence and with them his desire, had flowed back in full moustire

Eve, watching him attentively, paled a little: "Yes," she said, "I'm dining with the Bramfells."

"What time will you get home?" He scarrely realized why he put the ques-tion. The song of self still sounded triumphantly, and he responded without reflection.

His eyes held hers, his fingers pressed her band; the intense mastery of his will passed through her in a sudden sense of fear. Her lips parted in depre-cation, but he, closely attentive of her expression, spoke again quickly.
"When can I see you?" he asked very

quietly.

Again she was about to speak. She tenned forward, as if some thought long suppressed trembled on her lips. then her courage or her desire failed her. She leaned back, letting her lashes droop over her eyes. "I shall be home at 11." she said below her breath.

Loder dined with Lakeley at Chilcote's club, and so absorbing were the political interests of the hour-the resignation of Sir Robert Sefborough, the king's summoning of Fraide, the probable features of the new ministry-that it was after 9 o'clock when at last he freed himself and drove to the Arca-

The sound of music came to him as he entered the theater-light, measured music suggestive of tiny stremms, toy lambs and painted shepherdesses. It sounded singularly inappropriate to his mood—as inappropriate as the theater liself with its gay gilding, its pale tones of pink and blue. It was the setting of a different world-a world of laughter, light thoughts and shallow impulses, in which he had no part.

It was the interval between the first and second acts. The box was in shadow, and Loder's first impression was of voices and rustling skirts, broken in upon by the murmur of froquent amused laughter. Later, as his ever grew accustomed to the light be distinguished the occupants, two women and a man. The man was sneaking as he entered, and the story he was relating was evidently interesting from the faint exclamations of question and delight that punctuated it in the listeners' higher, softer voices.

"Ab, here comes the legislator!" ex claimed Leonard Kaine, for it was he who formed the male element in the "The revolutionary, Lennie," Lillian

corrected softly. "Bramfell says he has changed the whole face of things." She laughed softly and meaningly as she closed her fan. "So good of you to come, Jack," she added. "Let me introduce you to Miss Esseltyn. 1 don't think you two have met. This is Mr. Chilcote," Again she laughed.

Lader bowed and moved to the front

of the box, nodding to Kame as he passed.

"It's only for an hour," he explained to Lillian. "I have an appointment for

"Only an hour! Oh, how unkind! How should I punish bim, Lennie?" Lillian looked round at Kaine with a Hagering, caressing grapee.

He bent toward her in quick resoonse and answered in a whister. She laughed and replied in an equally

low tone. Loder, to whom both remarks hadbeen inaudible, dropped into the vacant seat beside Mary Es-ellyn. He had the insettled feeling that blings were not fulling out exactly as he had calcu-

"What is the play like?" he hazarded as he boked toward les connaulan. At all lines social trivialities burge him Stanight they were intolorable. He had some to tight, but all all once it seemed that there was no onorgent. Lillian's attitude disturbed him; her careless graciousness, her evident benoring of ldm for Kaine, might mean nothing, but also it might mean much.

"It is a good play," she responded. "I like it better than the book. You've read the book, of course?" Loder tried hard to fix his

thoughts. "It's amusing but for fetched."

"Indeed?" He picked up the programme lying on the edge of the box. His cars were strained to eatch the tone of Lillian's voice as she laughed

and whispered with Kaine. "Yes; men exchanging identities, you

He looked up and caught the girl's self possessed glance, "Oh?" he said. 'Indeed?' Then again he looked away. It was intolerable, this feeling of being caged up! A sense of anger crept through tile mind. It almost seemed that Lillian had brought him there to prove that she had finished with blue bad east him aside, having used him for the far's excitoment as she had used her paodles, her Persian cats, her crystal gazing. All at once the impotency and uncertainty of his position goaded him Turning swiftly in his seat, he abttaced back to where she sat slowly swaying her fan, her pale, golden hair and her pale colored gown delicately Silhouetted

against the background of the hex,
"What's your idea of the play, Lib-lian?" he said abruptly. Ty h's own ears there was a note of challenge in his voice.

She looked around languidly. it's quite amusing," she said, "It makes a delicious farce absolutely "Freach?"

"Oh, quite." Firs't you think so, Lennie?"
"Oh, quite." Knine agreed.

"They mean that it's so very light and get no very subtle, Mr. Chileote," Mary Esseityn explained. "Indeed?" he said. "Then my im-

agination was at fault. I thought the piece was serious. "Serious!" Lillian smilled again.
"Why, where's your sense of humor?

The motive of the play, debars all seriousness." Loder tooked down at the pro-

gramme still between his hands. What is the motive?" he asked. Lillian waved her fan once or twice. then closed it softly. "Love is the

motive," she said.

Now the balancing-the adjusting of impression and inspiration-is, of all processes in life, the most delicately fine. The simple sound of the word "love" coming at that precise inneture changed the whole current of Loder's thought. It fell like a seed, and like a seed in ultraproductive soil, it bore

fruit with amazing rapidity.

The word itself was small and the manner in which it was spoken trivial, but Loder's mind was attracted and held by it. The last time it had met his ears his environment had been vastly different, and this colo of it in an uncongenial atmosphere string him to resentment. The vision of Eve, the thought of Eve, became guddenly

"Love?" he repeated coldly. "So love is the mutive?"

"Yes." This time it was Knine who responded in his methodical, contented voice. "The motive of the play is love, as Lillian says. And when was love ever serious in a three act com-edy—on or off the stage?" He leaned forward in his seat, screwed in his eyeglass and lazily scanned the stalls.

The orchestra was playing a Hungarian dance, its erratic harmonies and wild alternations, of expression falling abruptly across the plaks and blues, the gilding and lights of the pretty, conventional theater. Some-thing in the suggestion of unfitness appealed to Loder. It was the force the real as opposed to the ideal. With a new expression on his face, he turned again to Kaine.

"And how does it work?" he said.

"This treatment that you find so-French?"

His voice as well as his expression had changed. He still spoke quietly, but he spoke with interest. He was no longer conscious of his vague uneasiness; a fresh chord had been struck in his mind, and his curlosity had responded to it. For the first time it occurred to him that love—the dangerous, mysterious garden whose paths had so suddenly stretched out before his own feet-was a pleasure ground that possessed many doors and an infinite number of keys. He was stirred by the desire to peer through another entrance than his own, to see the secret, alluring byways from another standpoint. He walted with interest for the answer to his question. For a second or two Kaine continued

to survey the house; then his eyeglass dropped from his eye, and he turned "To understand the thing," he said pleasantly, "you must have read the

pleasanty, you must have read the book. Have you read the book?"
"No, Mr. Kalne," Mary Essellyn In-terrupted, "Mr. Chileote hasn't read the book."

Lillian laughed, "Outline the story for him, Lennie," she said. "I love to see other people taking pains."

Kaine glauced at her admixingly "Well, to begin with," he said amiably "two men, an artist and a millionaire,

exchange lives. See?" "You may presume that he does see, Lennie."

"Right! Well, then, as I say, these beggars change identities. They're as like as plus, and to all appearances one chap's the other chap—and the other chap's the first chap. See?"

Loder langue! The newly outekened interest was calcanced by treading on danagerous ground

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE,]

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Professor-Do you believe in taxing Student—I do; to their utmost onpacity.--Hurvard Lampoon

"Dear, I wish you would by down your novel and come and builton my Shirt for me."

Dear me, I never saw such a help-less man! I'd like to know how you buttoned your shirts before you were

"My shirts had buttons on them in those days,"—Indianapolis Star.

Bacon-The police are very considerate of a poor homeless tramp in New Egbert-How so?

Bacon. Why, when one goes to sleep on a park bench the cop raps bim up.—Yonkers Sintesman.

Business Man-What do you want?
Applicant—I came to inquire if you were in need of an assistant.
Business Man-Very sorry. I do all

Applicant—Ah! that would just suit e.—Illustrated Bits.

Employer (angrily): "what are you throwing those handbills on the pavement for?" Bill Distributor: "Well, guv'nor, that's what the people does as I gives 'en to. Sa it's only saving time."—

Answers.

"Yes," said the walter. "This cafe is thoroughly up to date. We cook by is indroughly up to date. We cook by electricity."

"Is that so?" said the guest, pointing to the platter, "then will you please give that becisteak aucther shock?"

"Most actors," temarked the talka-tive boarder, "seem to think they can't get too far front on the billboard—" "Yes," interrupted Mrs. Starvem. "Quite unlike some other people who believe they can't get too far back on the board bill,"—Philadelphia Ledger,

Bacon—The average age of persons arrested in New York City is 221-2 years and one out of five is a woman. Egbect—I suppose the age liable to be given by the woman brings the average away down.—Youker's Statesman.

"Now," said the physician, "you will have to eat plain food and not thay out late at night."
"Yes," replied the patient, "that is what I have been thinking ever since You sent in your bill,"

Absorbed-Sharp-Why, yes, I was Absorbed - Sharp - 11 my | yest | 1 mes at church last Sunday. Rioseman - Were you really? Strange

Attornan - vere you keen you had a lidin't see you.

Sharp - Ob, not at all. I took up the collection. - Philadelphia Press.

"Paw, when there's a big banquet, why do they always have spoifed cheese to whal it up with?"
"Because, my son, it makes you forget the other courses."—Chicago Trib-

Teacher—Can you tell me snything about the frontier, Tommie?
Tommie—Yes'm. That's where popeits when he goes to the theatre alone,"
—Youkers Statesman.

THE MASQUERADER,

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE "Well, they change for a tark, of course, but there's one fact they both everlooked. They're men, you know, and they forget these little things!" He laughed delightedly, "They over-look the fact that one of 'em has got

a wife:" There was a crush of music from the orchestra. Loder sat straighter la his seat. He was conscious that the blood

bad rushed into his face.
"Oh, indeed?" he said quickly. "One of them had a wife?"

Again Kaine chuckled. "Exactly!" *And the point of the joke is that the wife is the least larky person under the sun. See?"

A second hot wave passed over Loder's face. A sense of mental disgust filled him. This, then, was the wonderful garden seen from unother standpoint! He looked from Lillian, graceful, skeptical and shallow, to the young girl beside him, so frankly modern in her appreciation of life. This, then, was love as seen by the eyes of the world-the world that accepts, judges and condemns in a slang phrase or two! Very slowly the blood receded from his face.

"And the end of the story?" he asked in a strained voice.

"The cud? Oh, usual end of course Chap makes a mess of things and the bubble bursts."

And the end of the wife?" "The end of the wife?" Lillian broke in, with a little laugh. "Why, the end



"Outline the story for him, Leante," she

of all stupld people who, instead of going through life with a lot of delightfully human stumbles, come just one big cropper. She naturally ends in the divorce court?"

They all laughed boisterously. Then laughter, story and denouement were all drowned in a tumultuous crash of The orchestra ceased; there was a slight hum of applause, and the curtain rose on the second act.

CHAPTER NANL

FEW minutes before the curtain fell on the second act of "Other Men's Shoes" Loder rose from his seat and made his apologies to Lillian.

At any other moment he might have pondered over her manner of accepting them-the easy indifference with which she let him go. But vasily keener issues were claiming his attention, issues whose results were wide and black.

He left the theater and, refusing the overtures of cabmen, set himself to walk to Chilcote's house. His face was hard and emotionless as he horried forward, but the chaos in his mind found expression in the unevenness of his pace. To a strong man the confronting of difficulties is never afarming and is often fraught with inspiration, but this applies essentially to the difficulties evolved through the weakness, the folly or the force of another; when they arise from within the matter is of another character. It is in presence of his own sout, and in that presence alone, that a man may truly

measure himself. As Loder walked onward, treading the whole familiar length of traffic filled street, he realized for the tirs time that he was standing before that solemn tribunal—that the hour had come when he must answer to himself for himself. The loager and deeper an oblivion the more painful the awakening. . For months the song of self had beaten about his ears, deadening all other sounds; now abruptly that song had ceased, not considerately, not lingeringly, but with a suddenness that made the succeeding silence very terrible.

He walked onward, keeping his direction unseeingly. He was passing through the fire as surely as though actual flames rose about his feet, and whatever the result, whatever the fiber of the man who emerged from the or-deal, the John Loder who had bewn his way through the past weeks would exist no more. The triumphant egotist, the strong man who by his own strength had kept his eyes upon one point, refusing to see in other direc-

tions, had ceased to be. Keen though it was ble realization of this crists in his life had come with characteristic slowness. When Lillian Astrupp had given her dictum, when the music of the orchestra had reason and the curtain risen on the second act of the play, nothing but a sense of stapefaction had filled his mind. In that moment the great song was sl-lenced, not by any portenious episode, not by any incident that could have lent dignity to its end, but, with the full measure of life's frony, by a trivial social commonplace. In the first sensation of blank loss his faculties had been numbed. In the quarter of an hour that followed the rise of the cur-tain he had sat staring at the stage, seeing nothing, hearing nothing, filled with the enormity of the vold that suddealy surrounded him. Then from habit, from constitutional tendency, he

had begun slowly and perseveringly

to draw first one thread and then an-

other from the tangle of his thoughts, to forge with doubt and difficulty the chain that was to draw blm toward the

It was upon this same incomplete and yet fenacious chain that his mind worked as he traversed the familiar streets and at last gained the house he had so easily learned to call home

As he inserted the latchkey and felt It move smoothly in the lock a momen tary revolt against his own judgment, his own censorship, swong him sharply toward reaction. But it is only the blind who can walk without a tremor on the edge of an abyss, and there was no longer a bandage across his eyes. The reaction flared up like a strip of lighted paper; then, like a strip of lighted paper, it dropped lack to ashes, He pashed the door open and slowly crossed the half.

The mounting of a staircase is often the holex to a man's state of mind. As Loder ascended the Stairs of Chilcote's house his shoulders backed their sun. ness, his head was no longer erect. He moved as though his feet were weight. ed. He had ceased to be the man of achievement whose smallest opinion compels consideration. In the privacy of solitude he was the mere human dot sam to which he had once compared bluself-the flotsam that, dreaming It has found a harbor, wakes to find Itself the prey of the incoming tide.

He paused at the head of the stairs to rally his resolutions. Then, still walkng heavily, he passed down the corridor to Eve's room. It was suggestive of his character that, having made his decision, he did not daily over its per-Without waiting to knock, he turned the handle and walked into

It looked precisely as it always look ed, but to Loder the rich, subdued coloring of books and flowers-the whole air of culture and repose that the place conveyed-seemed to hold a deeper meaning than before, and it was on the instant that his eyes, crossing the in-animate objects, rested on their owner that the true force of his position, the enormity of the task before him, made itself plain. Realization came to lain with vivid, overwhelming force, and it must be accounted to his credit in the summing of his qualities that then in that moment of trial, the thought of re treat, the thought of yielding, did not present itself.

Eve was standing by the mantel-piece. She wore a beautiful gown, a long string of diamonds was twisted about her neek, and her soft, black hair was colled high after a foreign fashion and held in place by a large diamond comb. As he entered she turned hastily, almost nervously, and looked at him with the rapid, searching glance he had learned to expect from her. Then almost directly her expression changed to one of quick concern. With a faint exclamation of alarm she stepped forward.

"What has happened?" she said. "You look like a ghost."

Loder made no answer. Moving into the room, he paused by the oak table that stood between the fireplace and the door.

They made an unconscious tableau as they stood there--he with his hard. set face, she with her heightened col-or, her inexplicably bright eyes. They stood completely silent for a spacea space that for Loder held no suggestion of time. Then, finding the tension unbearable, Eve spoke again. "Has anything happened?" she ask-

"Is anything wrong?"

Had be been less engressed the intensity of her concern might have struck him, but in a mind so harnssed as his there was only room for one consideration — the consideration himself. The sense of her question renched him, but its significance left him untouched.

"Is anything wrong?" she reiterated

for the second time. By an effort he raised his eyes. No man, he thought, since the beginning of the world was ever set a task so cruel as his. Painfully and slowly his

"Everything in the world is wrong." be said in a slow, hard voice.

Eve said nothing, but her color suddents deepened. Again Loder was unobservant, but

with the dogged resolution that marked him he forced himself to his task.
"You despise lies," he-said at last.

"Tell one what you would think of a man whose whole life was one clab-orated lie." The words were slightly exaggerated, but their utterance, their palafully brusque sincerity, precluded all succession of effect. Resolutely holding her gaze, he repeated his ques-

"Tell me! Answer me! I want to know."

Eve's attitude was difficult to read. She stood Iwisting the string of diamonds between her fingers.

"Tell me!" he said again, She continued to look at him for a she continued to took at him for a moment; then, as if some fresh impulse moved her, she turned away from him toward the fire.
"I cannot," she said, "We-1-1

could not set myself to judge-any

Loder held bimself rigidly in hand. "Eve," he said quietly, "I was at the Arcadian tonight. The play was 'Other Men's Shoes.' I suppose you've read the book 'Other Men's Shoes?"

She was leaning on the mantelpiece, and her face was invisible to him. "Yes, I have read it," she said without looking round, "It is the story of an extraordinary

likeness between two men. Do you be-lieve such a likeness possible? Do you think such a thing could exist?' He spoke with difficulty. His brain and tomene both felt mumb. Eve let the diamond chain slip from her fingers. "Yes." she said nervously.

Yes, I do believe it. Such things have Loder causal at the words, "You're

quite right." he said quickly, "You're quite right. The thing is possible. I've proved it. I know a man so like me that you, even you, could not tell us apart." Eve was slient, still averting her

fitce.

In dire difficulty he labored on "Eve," he began once more, likeness is a secious thing-a terrible danger, a terrible temptation. Those who have no experience of it cannot possibly gauge its pitfalls"- Again he paused, but again the silent figure by the fireplace gave him no help.

"Eve," he exculmed surdenly. you only knew, if you only guessed what I'm trying to say"— The perplexity, the whole harassed suffering of his prind showed in the words. Loder, the strong, the resourceful, the self contained, was palpably, painfully at a loss. There was almost a note of appeal in the vibration of his voice.

And Eve, standing by the fireplace, heard and understood. In that moment of comprehension all that had held her silent, all the conflicting monives that had forbidden speech, melted away before the unconscious demand for help, Quietly and yet quickly she turned, her whole face transfigured by a light that seemed to shine from within-somereemed to shine from within-thing singularly soft and tender.

"There's no need to say anything," she said simply, "because I know,"

It came quietly, as most great revelations come. Her voice was low and free from any excitement, her face beautiful in its coundete unconscious. ness of self. In that supreme moment all her thought, all her sympathy, was for the man-and his suffering.

To Loder there was a space of incredulity; then his brain slowly swung to realization. "You know?" he re-pented blankly. "You know?"

Without answering, she walked to a cablust that stood in the wladow, unlocked a drawer and drew out several sheets of dimsy white paper, crampled in places and closely covered with writing. Without a word she carried them back and held them out.

He took them in silence, scanned

them, then looked up. In a long, worthless pause their eyes It was as if each looked speechlessly into the other's heart, seeing the passions, the contradictions, the shortcomings, that went to the making of In that silence they drew closer together than they could have done through a forrent of words. There was no asking of forgiveness, no clab-orate confession, on either side. In the deep, eloquent pause they mutually saw and mutually understood.

"When I came into the morning room today," Eve said at last, "and saw Liflan Astropp reading that telegram nothing could have seemed farther from me than the thought that I should follow her example. It was not until afterward—not until—he came into the room-until I saw that you, as I believed, had fallen back again from vhat I respected to what I-despisedthat I knew how human I really was As I watched them laugh and talk I felt suddenly that I was alone againterribly alone. I-I think-I believe I was jealous in that moment"- She

"Eve!" he exclaimed.

But she broke in quickly on the word. "I felt different in that moment. I didn't care about honor or things like honor. After they had gone it seemed to me that I had missed somethingsomething that they possessed. Oh, you don't know what a woman feels when she is featons!" Again she paused. "It was then that the telegram and the thought of Lillian's unused smile as she had read it came to my mind. Feeling as I did-acting on what I felt-I crossed to the hureau and picked it up. In one second I had seen enough to make it impossible to draw back. Oh, it may have been dis honorable, it may have been mean, but



"There's no need to say anything," she said simply.

I wonder if any woman in the world would have done otherwise! I crumpled up the papers just as they were and carried them to my own room."

From the first to the last word of Eve's story Loder's eyes never left her Instantly she had finished his voice broke forth in irrepressible ques-In that wonderful space of time he had learned many things. All his deductions, all his apprehensions. had been scattered and disproved. He had seen the true meaning of Lillian Astrupp's amused indifference—the indifference of a variable, flippant nature that, robbed of any real weapon for mischief, soon thes of a game that promises to be too ardhous. He saw all this and understood it with a rapidity born of the moment; nevertheless, when Eve ceased to speak the question that broke from him was not connected with this great discovery -was not even suggestive of it. It was something quite immaterial to any real issue, but something that overshadowed every consideration in the world.

"Eve," he said, "tell me your first thought-your first thought after the shock and the surprise-when you remembered me." There was a fresh pause, but one

f very short duration; then Eve met bis glance fearlessly and frankly. The same prile and dignity, the same bi-describable tenderness that had re-sponded to his first appeal, shone in "My first thought was a great thank-

fulness," she said simply. "A thank-fulness that you—that no man—could ever understand." TO BE CONTINUED.

TESSIE THE WAITRESS.

The Reason That Faithful No. 12 Took a Day Oig, Like the fated duchess in Brown-

lug's poem, Tessie smiled upon all men. No matter how intricate the order or how many times you sent things back, she never armabled. There was al-Ways a strazgir to get a sout at hor table. "The boys" who regularly gathered in the downt-own restaurant at half past 12 would wait lifteen minutes for the privilege of being served. by Tessie. They Josether a good ded and always were rewarded by a fash, ing smile and a twinkle of the eye, a bli of repartee or perhaps a little ex tra attention to their order. But never did one of them presume man har friendliness and bon camaraderie to Overstep the very certain line which she had drawn between herself and those whom she served. She was young, playment and pretty, but she "mothered" them all, and, no matter

bow tenderly she might ask if the eggs

were Just right or the coffee hot, they

knew that it was useless to misinter-pret that "mothering,"

Tessie stayed in the downtown lunch room just three years. From the day she came the manager's discerning eye discovered a prize in her, and from the ladies' table she was promoted to one where musculinity and tips were more frequent. If a waitress were absent. Tessie was always given the "ovtra" table to serve, and she never complain-Tessie was never tardy, never too III to work, never distrait or careless. Tirelessly she went up and down with her arms full of dishes and food. "The boys" used to speculate cometimes upon Tessle's matrimonial possibilities and hazard guesses as to what they would do when some fellow carried her off to wait on himself exclusively. But in time she became such a fixture that they ceased wondering why such a pretty girl was forced to work in a mulck lunch room and gave up the thought that she would ever marry at all.

That is why they were very much surprised one day when they arrived to find no Tessie. Another wattress tried to take her place, but nobody got what he wanted, and nothing went right. They had been so used to depending upon Tessie's suggestions and her memory that the new waltress had a hard time of it. Finally in a fit of the grouch one of the boys called the manager over. "Say," he demanded, "where's Tos.

sio?"

The manager lifted his eyebrows po-

"Tessle?" he began. "Oh, you mean No. 12. She will be back tomorrow." The next morning Tessie appeared as The crowd of young clerks usual. greeted her with a whoop.
"Where have you been?" they de-

Tessic looked at them for a moment. Her fingers gripped the edge of the table, and two hig tears rose to her

eyes. "I-1 stayed home yesterday," she said chokingly, "to-lo go to my husband's funeral."

The clerks tooked at one another "Your bushand?" exclaimed some

body. "Yes," said Tessic simply. "He's dead. He had been ill three years-consumption." And then she hurried away to the kitchen to give her orders and wipe her tear stained face.—New

Peacocks For Food

York Press.

The peacock cannot well be recommended as a market bird-it is too tender in early youth, too slow in reaching maturity. But as a choice rarity, the crown and capshenf of a country geotleman's feast, it is unapproached and mapproachable. This was well understood throughout the age of chivalry; hence the knightly oath, "By the peacock, the heroushaw and the la-dies!" Whoever swore thus was trebly bound to keep his yow. Turkeys had not yet come out of the western world to conquer a place among the "noble birds which alone were held worthy of being served to royalty. The swan and the necessit were the chiefest of ven beyond days of Queen Elizabeth. At the Christmasings the peacock came in in state, the same as the boar's head and

the brawn.-Country Life in America.

La Minatten Diddle On one occasion when he was busy President Lincoln received a delegation of men who were endeavoring to harry the passing of some petry bill. When they entered, Lincoln looked up

gravely and said: "If you call the tall of a sheep a leg. how many legs will the sheep have?" "Five," said the spokesman.

"No," replied Lincoln, "It would only have four. Calling the fall a leg would uot make it one." The delegation departed in discom-

All That Was best Him. "Your promptness, sir," said Dr. Price-Price, "is quite refreshing, but

really I don't expect you to pay it all at once if it's going to embarrass you."

"The bill is a hig one, for a fact, but I don't mhid that. I'm grateful to you for spating my life," replied the victim.—Philadelphia Press.

For Self Protection. "Why," asked the inquisitive person, "do some of your writers sign their articles, widle others do not?"

"Those who do not," explained the magazine editor, "threatened to quit unless the other articles were signed." -Chleago News.

If it were possible to heal sorrow by weeping, gold were less prized than

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IOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone

Saturday, February 16, 1907.

"Long and tedious" courtship in the days of long ago sometimes are report-Here is a case: "Gardiner, Elizabeth, or Capt. Andrew, aged 12, to Nathaniel Cole, aged 20, after a teolous courtship of three years, Sept. 19, 1825."

Now let the United States Senate t-r-r-emble. Jeff Davis has been duly elected by the legislature of Arksusas, and the avalanche will strike Washington early in March. By the way, how is Davis on apologies to open ecssion?

The New England Insurance Exchange has rescinded the "conflagralion" advance of 20 cents on the fire rates put in effect last June, to recoup Frisco lustes, covering "congested areas" in New England outside New Hampshire, Boston and Providence.

Some 800 operators of the Western Union in Chicago propose to strike unless men discharged for joining the union are reinstated and unices a 10 per cent, wage increase is given. The president of the union says operators in 22 cities have joined the union movement and that, if a strike is declared, it will not be confined to Chicago.

In the judgment of many oracular politicians. Secretary Root stands no show for Presidential nomination next year, for the reason that he has no personal magnetism. To obviate this difficulty, why not choose a magnetic fellow for Vice President and elect a Statesman to the higher place, is the sensible query of a Western Exchange.

Block Island fishermen have lived oup to their reputation for demotless courage in time of danger. One hardy mariner, who had been out all day on this errand of mercy to the dead-and the living, without thought of the danger to himself, refused an offer of one hundred dollars to put a newspaper correspondent ashore on the ground that it was too dangerous!

A Republican United States Senstor said recently: "I think we are to have a little more peace in Washington and In the country for the next ten months at least. The atmosphere is calming down a little. Business men all over the country, middle men and the amaller merchanis have taken alarm over the President's attitude, and the President feels that these middle men and smaller merchants must be included as part of the bone and sinew of the country, and that their protests should be regarded if the Republicans are to be succe-sful in 1908."

The New H ven directors have declined the Morse offer for the New England Navigation Co., as being against their policy not to part with any of the company's property that could give support to the land lines in territorial development. It was also felt that it would have been difficult to have made an arrangement insuring the New Haven against serious competition in the Immediate future. The Morse offer was \$400 a share, or \$20,000,-000. It is eaid that three months ago the New Haven directors declined to consider an offer for purchase of the Consolidated Railway Co. for \$20,000,-000, twice the cost to the New Haven.

Secretary Root in his address to the Canadian Club at Ottawa some time since said that he spoke the sentiment of millions of his own countrymen in saying that they look upon the great material and spiritual progress of Cauada with no feelings of lealousy, but with admiration, with hope and with gratification. There have been in the past, he added, and in the nature of things there will arise in the future, matters of difference between the two nations. It could not be otherwise with adjacent seaconsts, with more than three thousand miles of boundsry upon which we march, and with the spirit and temper of empire builders dominating both peoples. But it should be remembered that differences of environment and differences as to the understanding of fact rather than intentional unfairness may be counted upon as being at the basis of the issues that may arise, and the great fact should not be forgotten as an earnest of the future that within a few years from now we shall be able to celebrate the anniversary of a hundred years of penceful fellowship.

Much for Investigation.

Kipling tells the story, under the ti-tic of "Thrown Away," of the Boy who takes his own life from an error In judgment. It is pathetic in the extreme. But how much more harrowing and pathetic is the record of the tragic event of last Monday night when the lives of one hundred and fifty helpless passengers, jucluding women and children, were thrown away by the carelessness or ignorance or blundering on the part of-whom?

Who dared to take a risk of bringsug two large and swift-moving vecsels into such close proximity that a alight variation of the course of either would result in disaster - as it did? That is the first question to be answered by the investigation that is now in progress, and the answer is awaited by those whose grief cannot be assunged by restoring the dead to life, and by those whose mutilated limbs I for a few weeks.

cannot be made to grow again, as well as by the great mass of the people of the United States who read with bated breath of the appalling sufferings of thuse whose fives were prolonged for a few minutes or a few hours, only to meet a more fearful death from cold after escaping the temporary risk of drowning. The public hopes that the investigation will not take the course so many investigations do-put the responsibility upon a dead man who is unable to answer the charges that may be full against him by the fiving, and yet on the face of it that is the way that the stories point,

But after deciding the question of responsibility for the disaster there is another and no less grave matter for investigation. It is not often upon an American vessel that the proportion of officers and men saved is so much greater than that of passengers. There have been instances in disastrous wrecks where the crew have driven the passengers away from the boats, but it has long been the boast of the American occube that such things do not happen under the stata and stripes. On the contrary American seamen have authesitatingly sacrificed themselves for the sake of the women and children. We hope that it will be proved that the Larchmont disaster maintained the American record for bravery and self-sacrifice and that the Cantain and his surviving officers dkl all that brave men could do to preserve the lives entrusted to their care before saving themselves. Unfortunately some of the surviving passengers are telling of happenings on that terrible night that give rise to a suspicion that only the fullest refutation can alloy.

The American people Want to know these two things as soon as miny be, and they want steps taken to prevent any more such terrible disasters as that of the Larehmont.

General Assembly.

The twenty-second ballot for United States Senator was taken in the joint committee of the General Assembly on Friday, and there has as yet been no break in the ranks of any candidate. With the exception of such changes as are caused by absences the vote stands each day just as it has from the beginning. All parties are boasting of their strength and the deadlock is hable to continue for some time yet.

There have been some lively debases in both Senate and House this week. Tuesday was rather quiet, a part of the time of the House being given over to aperches in communication of Abrabam Lincoln, and an attempt of a Democratic member to make capital by bringing up labor matters was scathingly rebuked.

In the Senate on Wednesday there was a long debate over the bill to make members of the Legislature ineligible for any office to be filled by the General Assembly. Senators Stiness and Sauborn argued against the bill and Senators Gardner and Jenks in favor, and the bill was indefinitely postponed as recommended by the committee. A bill to incorporate the Real Estate Trust Company was provocative of considerable discussion in the House, and the bill was finally bent back to

the committee. In the House on Thursday Mr. Burdick of Newport presented a bill to make the office of chief of police of the city of Newport permanent during good behavior. The bill introduced by Senator Sanborn for an appropriation of \$6,000 toward repairs to the Newport Artillery Armory has been reported favorably by the committee on militis and is now in the hands of the finance committee. Adjutant General Sackett has given the bill his cudomement and will second the efforts being made to secure its passage.

The service pension bill has now become a law. Under it a soldier who was 16 when the civil war began, or 20 at its close in 1965, is now 62, the age at which a pension of \$12 a month is allowed; to be increased to \$15 a month at 70 and \$20 a month at 75. Pensions heretofore allowed at a lower rate will be increased to these figures, but if larger will not be reduced. The new system practically applies now to all surviving Union soldiers in the civil war, and age alone gives a claim to the pension. One of the wise provisions of the new act is that the soldier himself can directly obtain the allowance due without the assistance of agents.

Mrs. Charles E. Laue died at her home in this city on Mouday, after a short illness. Funeral services were held from St. Mary's Church Wednesday morning and were largely attended. There were many beautiful tributes, The bearers were Messra, Denuis J. Sulhvan, Edward Henry, Frederick Bowman, D. A. Connolly, Thomas Feeney, and John Lesson. The Interment was at St. Columba's Cemetery. Mr. Lane. hunband of the deceased, is at Cubs on the torpedo boat Truxton.

The "Boston News Bureau" says that it is understood that the independent telephone companies all along the line are falling lute the hands of the Bell people. The necessity of raising money has, it is alleged, broken their strength and they are tumbling. If this proves correct. It will solve the problem over which there has been so much wotrying.

Dr. N. R. Chace was in Appenaug the past week, where he spoke to the pupils of the high school on Lincoln Day. Dr. Chace was personally acquainted with Lincoln, having lived a neighbor to him in his younger days.

Mrs. Glen Collins has gone South

Brown University Notes.

In the decate for the Class of 1880 prizes, held Thursday of last week, the first prize was awarded to Z. Chafee, '07, of Providence; the second prize to H. H. Tamtow, '07, of Buffalo, N. Y., and the prize for the best argumentative essay on the subject was divided equally between L. H. White, '07, of New London, Co., and G. H. Wyman, '08, of Lawrence, Mass.

Last Monday evening, in Sayles Hall. Whislow Upton, Professor of Astronomy and Director of the Ladd Observatory at Brown University, delivered a stereopticon lecture on the "Nebular By pathesis "

The paper sent this week to the Civica Club at Brown is on True Nature and Misuse of Franchise Privi-leges" by Thomas Carl Spelling. The Cryics Club held its election this week, Civics Citib heat its ejection tims week taking in as new members, ten Juniors, the escenars, and one of the Professors.

The John Carter Brown Library has been unusually fortunate in par-

chasing a perfect copy of the long sought "Libretto" of 1805. This book is valued as few books are, for it contains practically all our knowledge of the third voyage of Columbus in which he discovered South America and fot-lowed its coastline for several hundred

The practise has begun for the 'Var-sity Baseball Squad, candidates for the batteries being at work in the cage, with the other men are taking a few days of compulsory symnastum work in preparation for their regular train-

ing. Profesor Brown, Head of the Geology Department, has just returned from his trip to Kingston, Jamalea, as the leader of a research expedition from Brown University to the scene of the late disaster. He reports a comparatively pleasant voyage, though the storms in the northern part detracted a trille from the sujoyment of the trip. A large amount of data has been accumulated regarding theorigin and extent or the earthquake together with observations on the ability of variously constructed buildings on different observations on the ability of variously constructed buildings on different kinds of ground, to withstand seismic disturbances. There has also been acquired a great deal of general seismological information with photographs and charts in Illustration.

The Brown University Library has received from Mrs. O. A. Washburn of Exercitation as markets of extreme for the services.

Providence, a number of articles relating to James Mauring, the first President of Brown University: his diary, hymntonic, inventory of hisestate, and some letters, all of more than ordinary hymness.

Interest.
The date for the triangular debates between Durtmouth, Williams and Brown has been definitely set for Monday evening, March 4th.

Ancient Rite Observed.

An old Indian squaw who died on the Marleopa reservation near Phoenix, Arizona, recently was, according to the traditions of her ancestors, cremated with all the rites and ceremomes that were in vogue in the earliest history of the tribe.

The luneral pyre was made of mesquite wood cut in short lengths and everal feet high, apon which was placed the body of the woman, with all her personal offects.

Her most valued triokets, her most admired clothing, and all that she valned must highly was placed by the side of her bony.

The medicine man of the tribe with a match ignited the dry grass which had been placed under the wood, and fu a short time the body and the trinkets were consumed.

One of the male Indians delivered the funend oration, while old and young marched in a circle around the burning body, their cries of grief being heard miles away.

As the sorrowing ones marched around the body they took off portions of their clothing and cast them into the flames. This was continued until the body of the squaw was reduced to ashes, and many were almost denuded of all garments. The articles which were held of the highest value by the mourning friends were committed to the flames.

The house in which the deceased had lived for years was also burned, and the erection of a new one begin at

once by members of the tribe. The younger members of this tribe, who have professed Christianity, follow the burial services of the white cian, but the older ones adhere to the customs and rites of their fathers.

Employment of Children.

Some statistics regarding the extent to which children are employed in gainful occupations are given in a recently issued census bulletin. It appears that the total number of such children between the ages of ten and fifteen years was 1,750,178 at the date of the last census. Of these 1,054,446 were employed as agricultural laborers, forming thus the largest class of all. In domestic service 188,065 found emplayment, while 128,617 were classified simply as laborers, all but 17,059 of these being boys. Speaking generally, the percentage of breadwinners is greater among foreign than among native children. While there are restrictions upon the employment of children in most states, there are few legal restrictions applicable to children over fourteen years of age, and by the time they reach the age of fifteen about one-half of the boys and one-fifth of the girls have become workers. The cotton mills furnish employment to children to a greater extent than any other manufacturing or mechanical industry. Of the total number of child cottonmill operatives 80.4, per cent, were reported from two comparatively small areas. The New England states contained 30.8 percent, and three southern states-North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia-contained, 49.6 per

Mr. George S. Gardner is spending his vacation in New York.

cent.

Methods of Oil Trust.

Is it at all significant that the prince ly gift of \$32,000,000 by the oil king to the cause of education comes so soon after the startling report of the Interstate Commerce Commission to Cougres-? The report used strong language.

It is declared that the company has used disreputable methods to destroy its competitors, that the ruin of independent dealers has been a distinct part of its policy, and it is suggested that the fullroads with which it has dealt have aided in this policy. It is declared that there is little to show that the great profits of the company are due to its economics.

The report is the result of the Tillman Gillespie resolution of March 7. in which the commission was ordered to make an Investigation of the business of the great oil company. The report declares that the methods of the company have been so long pursued that the only remedy to save independent dealers is the fixing, of pipe line rates by the government Reelf.

The work of the commission covered the distribution of petroleum and its products east of the Mississippi River, and, incidentally, the Kausas and Texas fields. The report points out generally the methods by which the Standard Oll Company "has built up sad perpetuated its monopoly and the relations of transportation agencies to that monopoly."

It is significant, says the report, that the larger independent refiners sell the greater part of their product in foreign countries. One independeut testified that 75 per ceut, of his product went abroad, and said that he could compete with the Standard to Germany, where its methods, as followed in this country, would not be tolerated, but that he could not compete with it here.

"The commission's only knowledge of the competitive methods of the Standard Oll Company," says the report, "Is obtained from evidence taken under oath in this investigation. The Standard was given permission to explain or rebut the facts.

"This evidence, if true, demonstrates that the competitive methods of the company in the past have been unfair and even disreputable.

"Its motto has been the destruction of competition at any cost, and this policy has been pursued without much reference to decency or conscience."

Middletown.

Newport County Pomona Grange Newport County Ponoma Grange, No. 4, Patrons of Husbandry, will hold its next regular meeting on Tuesday next with Nonquit Grange, Tiverton. The new deputy of Newport County, Mr. F. U. C. Almy of Little Compton, will install the officers for 1907, and it is expected that the new president of the Kingston Agricultural College, Dr. Huggert Edwards will also be present. Howard Edwards, will also be present.

The subject of forming a dramutic club has been much agitated on the ent one deed that a garantee of the east side during the pust year, and a meeting was held on Friday to try to form such as organization. There is considerable falent in the town and there is little doubt that such a club would meet with assured success.

On Sunday evening a memorial service in commemoration of Mrs. Frances E. Willard's "home going?" will be observed at the M. E. Church when Rev. Harold H. Critchlov will speak on the life and work of Miss Willard.

Mr. Abram Brown, of "Whitehall Farm," was taken suddenly and seriously ill at his home on Berkeley avenue on Monday night. His mind seems in an onsettled condition and congestion of the brain is feared. He has not en in very good health for some little

Lincoln's night was observed at Aquiducek Grange Thursday evening by an unusually attractive program of a patriotic nature. The national airs were sung, readings and tributes given to Abraham Lincoln and several dag exercises given, chief among them being "The Building of a Flag," in which nearly every member had a part. This consisted of the placing on a frame of the stars and stripes, of the American flag. As they were read in the order of their States admission to the Union, with a brief mention of the individual State, each person placed a star or at the with a brief mention of the individual State, each person placed a star or stripe on the frame. Each of the thirteen original States were designated by one star and one atripe. Those following them simply by one star. The effect was very pleasing when finished and a flag salute by 5 boys, which closed the exercises, was especially appropriate. During the final song, "The star spanged Hanner," the stars and stripes awing from the ceiling. Light refreshments and lutriquents! music followed. At the next meeting on February meets and instruments! music follow-ed. At the next meeting on February 28 a pariotic tea party will be given with the ladies and gentlemen in the national colors, with hall decorations of red, white and blue. There will also be dancing and the grand march will be led by Mr. E. Raymond Peckham as Uncle Sam and Miss May E. Peck-ham as the Goddees of Liberty. Each Granger has the privilege of inviting 2 friends.

St. Columba's Guild will hold a business meeting on Saturday afternoon with Mra, Joseph F. Albro, its vice president. Portlons of the samual business were obliged to be omitted last week owing to the absence of the treasurer, Miss Nellie R. Peckham.

On Thursday evening of next week the men of the M. E. Church will give their annual "turkey supper" at the

. Mr. Albert L. Chase is able to be about the house but has not as yet been out. His filuess fortunately did not prove so serious as was at first feared.

Lincoln's birthday was celebrated as Grand Army Flag day on Tuesday by four of the five schools. The Witherbee district received their books but having had no time for preparation, were una-ble to carry out the regular program.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for Dayid S. A. O'D. Taylor mas agon for a bring of Carr, who has gone to reside near Saunderstown, R. L., his cottage-house, barn, and some 5,250 square feet of land on Brooks avenue, near the Bliss road end, to Albert H. Sayer of Newport.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted 1906 by W. T. Foster.

Washington D. C., Feb. 15, 1907. Washington D. C., Feb. 15, 1907.
Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Feb. 18 to 22, warm wave 17 to 21, cool wave 20 to 24.
Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Feb. 21, cross west of Rockies country by close of 25, great central valleys 26 to 28, eastern states March 1. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about Feb. 24, great central valleys 26, eastern states 28. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about Feb. 27, great central valleys March 1, eastern states 3. March 1, eastern states 3.

March I, eastern states 3.

This disturbance will be a repetition, in kind, of that which occurred first days of February, but probably not so severe. It will be accompanied by a great warm wave, will I-flow a long period of low temperatures and will be followed by a cold wave and severe weather. weather.

weather.
Temperatures will average high as this disturbance passes and not much precipitation last half of mouth till this disturbance arrives. Following it

prespiration and that of another this disturbance arrives. Following it rains or shows will increase.

Immediately following Feb. 17 the temperatures will rise out will continue to average below normal. Not much rain or show about that time. Storms will not be severe and changes will slowly approach apring-like weather. Next builetin will give general forecasts of March crop-weather. Coming crop season will be harrassed by extreme weather events to a greater extern than usual and therefore producters will be well repaid by fore-knowledge of coming weather events.

My success in forcasting recent winter weather events indicates auccess in forcasting recent winter weather events indicates auccess in forcasting the conting crop-weather features. April will bring extremely cold weather to some sections and it is important to know how to avoid dam-

Important to know how to avoid damages to seed by planting and sowing the right crops at the right time.

Origin of the Halo.

In the public places in Athens one or two thousand years ago the Greeks set up the statues of their gods and god-To guard against the possi desses. bility of the rain staining the marble faces of their masterpieces they used protect each with a large metal ite at the top of the head. These plate at the top of the head. were mistaken by the preraphaelite painters for emblems of divinity. Accordingly to this day we see around the pictured heads of our Christian saints the cerious little ring which is known as the halo.

A Hint For Amsteur Jugglers. The amateur conjurer should, as far as possible, endeavor to juggle only with the ordinary commonplace articles that are invariably at hand. Cards are to be found in almost every house hats, handkerchiefs, glasses, coins and paper are always handy, and the man who conjures with these with no up parent preparation will both please and mystify his audience much more than he who brings along a bugful of prepared tricks and spends half an hour behind a screen.-Straud Magazine.

Relief.

Lenders-By the way, that five dollar bill I loaned you— Borroughs-I haven't forgotten, old man. Don't worry. I still nave il in mind. Lenders-Yes, but don't you think it's about time you relieved your mind?-Philadelphin Ledger.

For Sale.

A Desirable Residence Near Touro Park.

This is an excellent house with over 5,000 quare feet of land. Situation is most sent and desirable. This place would make a horoughly comfortable all-the-year-cound esidence, and would be admirably adapted or decior's office and dominifo. Price very moderate.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, 182 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, and Narragansett Avenue, Jamestown. Telephone No. 320.

Deaths.

In this city, 2th inst., Nathaniel Watter-

In this city, 2th inst., Nathaniel Watterson, Sr.
In this city, 11th inst., Susan, daughter of the late Samuel Sanford of Boston, Mass.
In this city, 11th inst., at her residence, 35 Dixon streef, Martha Agnes, wife of Charles & Lane, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Forter, aged 22 years and 3 months. In this city, 11th inst., Frances T., daughter, of the late Zense L. and Mary T. Hammond, in the S5d year of her age.
In this city, 13 this., Catharine, without of John Turner.
In this city, 15th inst., Gustave Hamilton, in the 52d year of his age.
In Frovidence, 8th inst., Paul Euler, of this city, in the 8xh year of his age.
In New York, 8th inst., Robert T., eldest son of Cornelius V. and Frances T. Banaby, saed 2 years.
In Phenix, 9th inst., Sophia A., daughter of this city and widow of Capitain Gibert Wooley of Jersey City, N. J.

TO CURE A COLD IN UNE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quantine Tablets Druggists refund money if thatis to cure. E W. GROVE'S signature is on each box, 25c.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Great Good See Fac-Stattle Wimpper Beles

Yory small and as cary

to take as sugar. CARTER'S FOR HEABACHE. FOR BILLOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIYER.
FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR THE COMPLEXION
OF PURCEY POST AND PROPERTY OF PURCEY POST AND PROPERTY OF PURCEY POST AND PURCEY PURCEY POST AND PURCEY POST AND PURCEY PURCEY POST AND PU

CURE SICK HEADACHS

WEEKLY ALMANAC. STANDARD LIME.

FEBRUARI 1967. no | Sun | Moon | High water sign | Setta | Hora | Eve 51 | 6 28 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 18 | 10 | 12 52 | 6 37 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 07 | 11 | 3 52 | 6 37 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 07 | 11 | 3 52 | 6 37 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 1 51 | 5 29 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 6 52 | 5 20 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 52 | 5 20 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 53 | 5 20 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 13 | 3 | 6

Last Quarter, 511 day, 7h. 22m., evening. New Moon, 12th day, 7h. 32m., evening. First Quarter, 10th day, 7h. 35m., evening. Full Moon, 20th day, 7h. 28m., morning

A QUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES Itching, Blind, Bicching, Protunding Pifes bruggiste are authorized to refind money in PAZO OINTMENT fails to core in 6 to 1 days. See

CLEVELAND HOUSE,

27 CLARKE STREET.

A comfortable, pleasent bonce for Per-menent or Translent Guesis, buying all modern improvements and conveniences. Ne wthroughout. Large airy rooms, single or en suite,



House is heated by hot water.
Electricity and gas in each reom,
Modern plumbing.
Itardwood finish, enumelied walls.

Especially adapted for a family house. All home cooking.

\$2 per day. Special terms to permanent guests. FOR TERMS ADDRESS

Cornelius Moriarty,

27 CLARKE STREET, NEWPORT, R. L.

Just Out!

Six New **Panoramic** Post Cards.

TRAINING STATION, WASHINGTON SQUARE BEACON ROCK. THE BEACH HARBOR FRONT,

THE CLIFFS. 2 for 5 Cents.

SOLD BY

Geo. H. Carr. Win. P. Clarke, Chas. D. Dad lay, 5, & 10 Cent Store, Landers & Son, Win E. Munford, W. T. Hutberford, D. E. Sulli van, A. A. Slacy, S. S. Thompton, Washing Ion Squker News Stand, J. T. Allen & Co. and by the publishers,

MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY

A Full Line of all the

NEW

Improved Varieties

FOR SALE BY

Fernando Barker.

F. W. PUTMAN, OPT. D. SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONIST -AND-

Dispensing Optician.

Formerly with H. A. HEATH & CO. Children's Eyes a Specialty.

If you have blurring vision, smarting eyes, if your head aches a great deal of the time have it attended to at once by a competent man. The prescriptions that were on fleat Heath & Co. sare now on file at my office. Fine optical repairing of all kinds. Coulist's prescriptions given personal attention.

118 SPRING STREET. 8:30 a. m.~8:31 p. m.

Furnished Cottages

TO RENT AT BLOCK ISLAND.

H. S. MILLIKIN,

Real Estate Agent. PERRY HOUSE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR

Under entirely new management.

Newly furnished suites with hath up to data
Rates, \$1 up. Special States by the Week224 F. H. WISWELL, Prop.

APPALLING MA-RINE DISASTER

Hundred and Fifty Lives Are Lost In Block Island Sound

JOY LINE STEAMER STRUCK BY SCHOONER

Many of the Nearly Two Hundred Persons on the Larchmont Went Down With Her, While Others, Who Were Not Prepared For Exposure to Zero Temperature, Succumb to the Cold -- Bodies Encased In Ice Washed Ashore--Skippers of Hi-Fated Vessels Each Lav Blame Upon the Other--No Fatalities on Schooner

Block Island, R. I., Feb. 13.-About 150 persons went to their death in Block Island sound as a result of a collision between the three-masted schooler Harry Knowlton and the Joy line steamer Larchmont, bound from Providence to New York.

It is estimated that, including the screw, there were nearly 200 on board the stormer, when she sailed from Providence. Of these only 19 appear to have survived the disaster, 10 membe s of the crew and nine passengers,

Awakened from their slumbers in comfortably heated rooms, the unfortunate passengers were at the mercy of the faces. Many, it is believed, went down with the ship. Others, temporarily thankful that they had escaped drowning, prayed that they might be relieved of the terrible pain caused by their foxen badies, and one man, a pas-sepger, whose name could not be learned, plunged a knife into his throat and ended his suffering.

The few who survived were in a pitiful condition. In almost every case their arms and legs hing helpless as they were tenderly lifted out of the boths in which they reached shore. During the day 48 bodies came ashere either in boats or thrown up by the sea. Unly five of the 48 bodies were identi-

The bodies washed ashore were all eneased in Ice, the covering being from six to seven inches thick. They were strewn along the shore, forming one of the most ghastly sights ever wit-nessed. Many of the frozen bodies are those of women.

The cause of the disaster has not been satisfactorily explined. An investigation of the wreck will be instifuted by the United States steamboat inspectors of the Providence district.

. The disaster came to light when a different of the Larchenta drifted this Block Island harbor.

In the boat were several hodies of men who had died from the effects of long hours of exposure to a deathdealing temperature. In the hoat also were 11 men whose suffering was so in-tense they seemed oblivious to the fact that death was in their midst, and that they had escaped only by virtue of their ability to withstand the rigor of zero temperature.

Following closely in the wake of the solitary lifeboat came bodies cast up on the beach by angry waves. Then came lifeboats and rafts. Each of them hore their burden of grim death as well as a load of suffering humanity, and each brought a tale of sorrow, of suffering and of despair.

LARCHMONT'S LAST TRIP

Intense Suffering Immediately

After the Crash Came 'the Larchmont, a side-wheel steam-er, which was only put into the Joy line service during the present season, left her dock in this city Monday night. A strong northwest which was blowing as the steamer plowed her way down through the eastern passage of Narragameett bay, but the full effect of the gale which was blowing out in the sound was not felt until the Larchmont tounded Point Judith. Then the sidewheeler pointed her nose into the very heart of the gale and continued down through Block Island sound.

Captain McVey was preparing to rethe after a turn around his ship, when he was startled by several blasts of the steamer's whistle. He rushed into the pilot house, where he saw a three masted schooner sailing eastward be-fore a strong wind. The schooner seemed to suddenly luft up and head straight for the steamer. Again several blasts were sounded on the steamer's whistle, the pito; and quartermaster whirling their wheel hard aport in a mad endeavor to avert a collision.

But as the Larchmont was slowly veerbig around in response to her helm the schooler came on with a speed that almost scened to equal the gate that had been pushing her toward Bos-ton. Even before another warning sig-hal could be sounded on the steamer the schooner crashed into the port side of the vessel and the impact of the hir vessel was so terrific that the bow of the salling craft ate its way into more than half the breadth of the Larchmont. When the force of the impact had been spent the schooner temporarily remai-ed fast in the vitals of the steamer holding in check for a moment the in rushing water.

But the pounding sea soon separated the interlocked vessels and as they sacked away the water rushed into the gaping hole in the steamer's side with k velocity that could only mean the doom of the passenger vessel.

The passengers thronged onto the Few of them had waited to clothe themselves, but their fear was so great that the first penetrating biasts af the zero lamperature was disc-

garded. The suffering from "the elenients soon became so intense that perronal safety was forgotten in a general effort to keep the blood in circulation. These who had not stopped to clothe themselves now found it impossible to return below and do so. Their rooms were flooded soon after they had been descried, and the steamer, floundering around in the high seas, was sinking

While some of the seamen held back the frantic passengers by brute strength, others were preparing to lower the lifebouts and rafts. There was no time to think of the comfort of any one. It was a physical impossibility for any but the most hardened to with-stand the cold, which turned cars and noses white with the frost, and which so becombed feet that both the passengers and members of the crew stumbled rather than walked to the small truft in which they were to leave the šinking ship.

Shricks of agonized pain drowned the roar of the intushing water. Pandemonium reigned supreme, but in spite of it the women on board were placed in lifeboats, the male passengers and members of the crew selecting the unprotected rafts as their vehicle of es-

The pitlable condition of the passengers and crew was increased a hundred fold the moment they had launched their boats. Every wave sent its dash of spray over boats and their contents. Soon a thin coating of ice enveloped everyone. Those who were fully clothed suffered from frozen faces and numbed feet, but there were many who had on only their night clothing.

One man, in the captain's boat, was auddenly driven insane by his intense suffering. He pulled a big clasp knife from his pocket and gashed his throat. No one stayed his hand and again he plunged his knife into his throat. Those who sat near him either were too dazed to, interfere or looked upon the act of self-murder as justified. The unknown man's body fell to the bottom of the boat, where it remained unheeded.

Captain McVey asserted, with emplausis, that the crew of the schooner was responsible for the wreck. sald that had the sailing vessel held true to the course which she was sailing when first sighted there would have heen no possible chance of an accident. The schooner, however, suddenly luffed and crashed into the port side of the Larchmout almost before the helmsmen had ported their wheel.

Captain Haley of the schooner Harry Knowlton, which was in collision with the Larchmont, stated that the acciwas entirely due to the steamer. He said that his lights were burning and he held to his course with the exnectation that the steamer, having sighted hims would pass him with plenty of sea room. When he discovered that the steamer would not furn out Haley said it was too late to avert

The steamer, with a large hole form In her side, was so seriously damaged that no altempt was made to run for shore, and she sank to the bottom in less than half an hour. The Knowlton, after she had backed away from the wreck, began to fill rapidly, but her crew manued the pumps and kept her afford until she reached a point off Quonochouting, where they put out in the lifeboat and rowed ashore. There were no fatalities on the schooner, but the men suffered from the extreme cold.

Ignored by Nearby Steamer

New London, Conn., Feb. 15,-11 nited States Steamboat Inspectors Withey and Stewart examined the four members of schooner Harry Knowlfon's erew, who were on watch Monday night at the lime the schooner collided with steamer Larchmont. An enormous amount of lestimony did not differ in any essential details and they all united in telling of a strange steamer which approached within a nile after the cal-lision and then headed the other way and passed up the sound.

Captain Haley said it was a beautiful night and vessel lights were visible a distance of a mile or two. Hatev was in his cabin when he heard Mate Govant ask the lookout how the lights were. This struck him as peculiar and he went on deck and inquired what the answer was. He was informed that the lookout had replied that the lights were all right and then his attention was called to the approaching steamer. In support of the statement about the lights. Haley said that he knew that the green one at least was burning at the time of the collision be cause it burned until some time Wed-

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Mrs. Ann Davern, 75 years old, died at Holyoke, Mass., from burns received when her clothing caught fire from a stove upon which she was cooking.

The greatest volume of music heard In Boston since the famous peace jubi-ice, 35 years ago, was rendered in Symphony hall by a consolidated hand of 350 pieces. The program was of a classical nature.

Lleutenant Commander Edgar, executive officer of the naval brigade of the Massachusetts state militia, has hade an application for retirement, affor 15 years of service.

Edward A. Smith, who for 50 years was employed as roadmaster of the hoston and Maine railroad, died at Somersworth, N. H., aged 87. He served 58 years continuously with the

Survivor Charges Cowardice

Providence, Feb. 14 .- A terrible tale was brought here last night by the 19 survivors of the steamer Larchmont. and narratives of personni suffering Inled into insigniticance before the charge of one of the passengers, who asserted that in that awful hour of peril, when death stated all in the face, helpless women were thrust aside by men who cared only for their own safety.

The grave charge of cewardice was hade by Fred Hiergesell, 18 years old, of Brooklyn. He said that not only were the that companied women left to their fate, but that Captain McVey left the sinking ship in the very first lifeboat; that some of the ship's em-ployes filled the boats to the exclusion of the passengers, and at least one heat was without oars when it was put over the state,

DELAY BY DEATH

Thaw Trial Postponed After a Brief Session

THE JURY GIVEN LIBERTY

Court Depends Upon Their Honor and Oath Not to Read Newspapers or Discuss Trial--Halt In Proceedings Caused by the Death of a Juror's Wite

New York, Feb. 15.-Another tragic thapter in the history of the Thaw-White episode was written Thursday when grim death stepped in to halt the famous trial in its fourth week. The wife of jurer No. 11, Mrs. Joseph B. Bolton, passed away yesterday afternoon, soon after her busband had reached her bedside. He had been summoned from the courtroom where the trial had been in progress for less than 15 minutes. The formal aunouncement of Mrs.

Bolton's death was made in court shortly after 2 p. m., the hour set for the af-ternoon session, and Justice Fitzgerald immediately ordered an adjournment of the case until next Monday mornlug. The court also ordered, with the consent of counsel, that the other 11 furymen be given their liberty and no longer be held together. He admonished the jurors to be guided by their henor and their oath and not to read the newspapers or discuss the Thaw ease with anybody.

The fact that the Thaw Jury has been kept in close confinement since they were selected for Irial service and that Bolton had been allowed to visit his home only three times during his wife's fatal illness, lent a pathetic aspect to the case. During the brief morning session, when Bolton had taken his place in the box. Thaw fixed the jurer with his gaze as he entered. It was not a state of curtosity or of concern as to his own welfare that the defendant turned upon the Juryman, but there seemed rather to be a light of sympathy in the eyes of the man accused of the murder of Stanford White.

Mrs. Bollon suffered from double nucumonia. Her condition became serious Wednesday, when the morning session of the trial was abandoned allow the juror to visit his home Bolton was accompanied by two other jurymen and by two court officers. The law which was invoked at the beginning of the trial to keep the jury together provides that no one juror shall at any time be separated from the others.' Mrs. Bolton railied Wednesday afternoon, her busband returned to his place and the trial went on. When court conveped at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning Bolton was again in seat No. 11, but it was said that his wife's condition was critical and he might be called away at any moment.

Dr. Britton D. Evans, superintendent of the New Jersey state hospital for the insane, was recalled as an alienist to continue his direct examination. The versations he had on various occasions with Thus in the Tombs. He had already declared these conversations to be an essential feature in his concluglan that Thaw was of ausomed mind at the time of the doctor's first three visits to him, the last being on Sept. 22 Mr. Jerome had withdrawn his objections to the statements by Thaw going into the evidence and Evans was about to detail the eyents of his first visit on Ang. 4 when the summons for Bolton came. Captain Ricketts of the court police squad was seen to whisper to Justice Fitzgerald.

A recess was taken until 2 p. m., and the juror, still accompanied by two of his associates and two court officers. Bolton was being kept allye only by the use of oxygen. She died soon after her husband's arrival.

Jurar Bokon is 57 years of age and a clerk. When court again convened at 2:25 p. m. there had been a conference alternave will Instin and the agreement had been reached to release the remaining jurors from further confinement.

In announcing the adjournment until Monday, Fitzgerald expressed the "hope" that the trial might then procced. It is realized, however, that this will depend largely upon the condition in which Bollon may be at that time. If he feels that he can put aside all perconsiderations and continue to do his sworn duty to the state as a juror the trial will be resumed.: If he feels that his condition of mind is such. or that his personal affairs are such as to prevent his giving his whole attention to the case during the remaining days of the trial, some other solution of the difficulty must be looked for.

Foundation For Insanity Evelyn Nesbit Thaw last Friday was again the central figure at her husband's trial. She was still on the atand—her direct examination untinished-when the usual work, and adjournment until Monday morning was taken. The defense tried to prove that Evelyn Nesbit's revelations regarding Stanford White caused Thaw great stress and anguish of mind, laying the foundation for the insanity which found its climax in the killing of White; that White entered into a conspiracy with the notorious lawyer, Abe Hummel, to melign and prosecute Thaw, and if possible keep him out of New York, so that White could get Evelyn under his control again; that Thaw's conduct toward Evelyn was at all times bonorable and unselfish, white White's conduct was the reverse; and that Stanford White tried to force his attentions on Evelyn and renew his relations with her even after the was married to

This was the greatest point of all, for It would give the prisoner the benefit of that "higher, law" which many would regard as a justification of the killing of Thaw of the man who had first ruined his wife ias a girl and wanted to follow it up by violating his bome,

The Cafe Martin Note When Mrs. Thaw was called to the

stand Monday she was dressed precisely as when she occupied the witness chair last week. As she was taking her seat Delmas turned to the district attorney and renewed his demand of Wednesday last that the note which was passed by Mrs. Thaw to her husband at the Cafe Martin the night of the tragedy should be produced. Jerome, upon the occasion of the first demand, bud remalned silent. On Monday be was on his feet at once, saying he would send for the slip of paper. It was brought from his office, was identified by Mrs. Thin and then read by Delmas as Tollows: "The b-- was here a minute ago, but went out again."

The contents of the note caused a surprise only as to the exact wording. It had generally been supposed that the note read: "The b—— is here," Mrs. Thaw testlied that "the b——" meant "the blackgnard," as Thaw always referred to Stanford White, whom she had seen on the balcony of the cafe.

Answering a hypothetical question covering every detail of the testimony up to this time, including Mrs. Evelyn N. Thaw's narration of her life history to the defendant, Dr. Wagner, superintendent of the state hospital for the insane at Binghamton, declared on the witness stand that in his opinion Thaw did not know that the act was wrong when he shot and killed Stanford White.

Testimony Favorable to Defense Dr. Evans, superintendent of the state hospital for the insane at Morris Plains, N. J., was on the stand all day Tuesday. Dr. Evans proved to be by fur the most salisfactory expert witness to the defense so far pro-He detailed to the jury his observations and examinations Harry Thaw during eight visits to the prisoner in the Tombs and declared if to be his opinion that Thaw was suf-fering from "a brain storm or an explosive or fulminating condition of mental unsoundness" at the time he shot and killed Stanford White. Dr. Evans gave many and claborate reasons for his opinion and during his examination Deimas deftly brought out the fact that whereas Thaw was suffering from "sionin and sipess" when the allenists first visited him in August last, his condition had shown steady and gradual haprovement until, on Oct. 8. Thaw was "more composed and deliberate."

Intestinal Germs In Ice

Albany, Feb. 15.—Formal complaint against taking the from the Hudson river for domestic consumption was made in a letter to Governor Hughes by the committee on pollution of the Merchants' Association of New York. Governor Hughes said he would take the matter under consideration. The letter says chemists inspected numerous sources of ice supply and examined a large number of samples. "Most of the ice," the letter continues, "either at the top or bottom of the cake showed Intestinal germs,"

Suicide In Horrible Manner Seranton, Pa., Feb. 15 .-- William

Corbett was locked up in the South Scrauton police station last alght at his own request in order that he might "soher up." With the manacles that were placed on his wrists to keep him from harming himself, he tore a Jagged hote in his throat and, inserting his fingers in the hole, fore the flesh right and left. Death quickly ensued,

Eleven Arrests In Murder Case

Chicago, Peb. 15.- Eleven men are under arrest in connection with the murder of a girl known only as "Paulina." who was found dead in a yard. The police claim that they have proof that the girl was drugged with monia which had been placed in beer was then attacked by the men. Four of the men are said to have con-

BADLY AFFLICTED WITH ECZEMA

For More Than Two Years-Tries Physicians, Patent Remedies, Old Women and Quack Cures and Found No Relief.

USES CUTICURA AND IS SOON SOUND AND WELL

"I was very badly afflicted with eozenta for more than two years. The
parts affected were my limbs below
the knees. I tried all the physicians
in the town and some in the surrounding towns, and I also tried all the patent remedies that I heard of, besides
all the cures advised by old women
and quacks, and found no relief whatover until I commenced using the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Cintnent, and
Cuticura Resolvent. In the Cuticura
Remedies I found homediate relief,
and was soon sound and well. C. V,
Beltz, Tippecance, Ind., Nov. 15, '05."

DANDRUFF KILLS HAIR Cuticura Soap Kills Dandruff

"I was troubled with dandruff on my head ever since I was twelve years old. I had beautiful hair up to that time. The dandruff destroyed my hair. I tried everything I could hear of. I had no doctor, but I went into a drug store where I was well acquainted and asked the druggist if he knew of anything that would be good for me. He wait! Of course I do. Just get a cake of Cuticura Soap.' I got it, and it did my hair good the first time I used it. My siter-in-law couldn't keep the dandruff off the top of her baby's head, and the hair wouldn't grow. I was there, had a cake of Cuticura Soap with me. I told her about it, and gave her the Cuticura 'Soap, and in about three months I went there again, the child's head was covered with hair and not a zign of dandruff. My sister said it was the Cuticura Soap. The child is not past three years old and has a lovely head of hair. Mrs. E. W. Shigley, Columbus, Kan., Oct. 25, 1005."

Complete Extend and Intered Treatment of Every Rumered Heister Childra, and Asheroschiefer and Cuticured Cuticure County of the county

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humorel Internation (Indiena, and Adulte consists of Cultium Son (124) is Chairse the Shin, Chairse (Sinteen (166)) international Control of Control (166) in the Contro

BANK ACCOUNTS

Many people would like to keep an account of all their farm receipts and expenses if some one would keep it for them. Open a bank account and you will find the account keeps itself, with no expense. Your checks are always evidence of date and amount of all disbursements, and your deposit book shows the amount of your receipts.

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At Postal Station, No. 1, 174 Broadway,

S. S. THOMPSON.

Shortage of Over Half a Million New Britain, Coun., Feb. 14.-More

than half a million dellars' worth of securities were taken from the vaults of the Savings Bank of New Britain by the missing treasurer, William F Walker, according to a statement issued by the board of directors of the institution, following the examination of the collateral in the bank by State Bank Commissioners Kendall and Noble. There is left a surplus of about \$143.-000 over and above the amount due to depositors, the actual shortage being

New York, Feb. 14.-Henry F. Booth, president of the Ward line, has received a check for more than \$5,000,000, representing part payment for the stock of the Ward line. The payment means that control has practically passed to C. W. Morse. It is understood that 20,000 shares out of the lotal of 25,000 shares changed hands yesterday. Morse's offer is made to all stockholder:

Steamship Magnate's Big Purchase

one-third was paid yesterday in cash. & Resignation of District Attorney Nashua, N. H., Feb. H.—Charles J. Hamblett, United States district altorney for New Hampshire, had forwarded his resignation to Washington.

ed by President Roosevelt.

Pension Bills Rushed Through

Washington, Feb. 14 .- The senate inst night broke all records by passing bills at the rate of 15 a minute for 80 minutes. The bills were pension bills on the calendar to which there were no objections. The number passed was 991 and during the procedure Senator McCumber was the only sountor on the floor. Vice President Fairbanks pre-

End of Venezuelan "Revolution" % Washington, Feb. 15 .- The Venecial advices from the Venezuelan con-Castro is doing well and that General Paredes, the revolutionary leader, has been captured with all his followers.

Army and Navy Without Chaplains

Paris, Feb. 15 .- President Fallieres, action muon the initiative of Minister of Marine Thomson, has signed a de-erce abolishing the official chaplains in the French navy. Chaplains in the of the Ward line. The price paid for French army were abolished some time the Ward line is \$15,000,000, of which ago.

Bilzaard, Thunder and Lightning Pittsburg, Feb. 15 .- A phenomenal atmospheric disturbance occurred at 12:52 yesterday when in the midst of a dizzard several peals of loud thunder were heard, accompanied by a vivid was appointed district attorney in 1898 flash of lightning. by President McKinley and reappoint-

LOVE versus LaW.

By C. B. LEWIS

Copyright, 1906, by E. C. Parcella.

They came face to face as they turned a bend in the rough and narrow trail leading up the Cumberland mosatains to Laurel Cove, and both stopped and stared for half a minute before the young man raised his hat and excused his absentiulidedness. young woman blushed, stammered a reply and passed on, and in a minute the trees and bushes aid them from each other,

The one everybody for five miles around knew as Abe Goodman's daughter Tible. The other had lust anpeared in the neighborhood, chiming to be a hotanist and a naturalist, and had secured a temporary home at the cabin of Saul Markham. For the last two years Tibla had been down to Nashville, "bein' eddicated," as her father and mother put it, and was now teaching the dozen children of the mountaineers in the log schoolhouse which the young man bad passed forty rods before meeting her.

Tilda had come from mountaineer stock. Her father was rough, incouth and Ignoraut. Her mother was uneducated and plain. The girl had fived in poverty, surrounded by poverty, and yet she was like none of the rest. Nature had given her a good figure and a handsome face, and the time spent in the city had made, what the natives called, a indy of her. The astonishment of the young man, who had given his name as Arthur Griggs, was but natural.

The stranger who goes among the people of the southern mountains is from the outset a suspected man, and the first suspicion which rests on him is that he must be a revenue spy.

Revenue men have railed and de-

stroyed scores of stills in the coves and ravines and sent scores and scores of moonshiners to the penitentiary, but other stills are brought. in, and other men take the places of those who have fallen under the ban of the law. It was so thirty years ago; it is so today; It will be so thirty years hence. The mountaineer argues that he is a law unto blinself. He argues that he has a right to live. He argues that where he has no market for his corn as corn he has a right to turn it into whisky to make a market. The government does not argue with him. It sends men into the mountains to break up his business and imprison him, moonshiper works in secret. So does the government. He depends upon the honor of his neighbors not to give him away. The revenue men coax, threaten, bribe and work in every un-derhand way to get an advantage. The enmity is more bitter than in the personal fends. When the mountaineer goes down to the towns, he is traffed about, cross questioned, made drunk, if possible, and his wife or his children are offered money to betray him.

When the revenue men send a spy up the mountains to nose out and report on stills, he takes his life in his hands. He may go as a larger of tim-ber or coal or fron lands, as a traveler, peddler or artist, as a fur buyer, preacher or newspaper man, but the shadow of death walks by his side until he has proved himself all right. In that ease he is heard of again down in the lowlands. In the other case he is reported as missing.

A hotanist and a naturalist from

Harvard was what Griggs claimed to be, and he was taken toto the cabin of the mountaineer without question. There was no undue curiosity about him. He was free to come and free lo go. As the neighbors were introduced to him they seemed to necept him as Saul Markham had done. He walked about in contentment and slept in peace. He did not know that he never moved a hundred feet from the cablu door without being under surveillance; that every action was watched; that men whom he had never seen looked in on him when he slept; that other men gathered together in the barrel thickets and reported on him and discussed hlm.

Young Griggs shot squirrels and hares and gathered flowers and plants and sought to make friends with all. Among those plain and hospitable peo-ple it was an easy matter for him to bring about an acquaintanceship with Tilda. Two days after meeting her on the trail they knew each other. The girl was pleased when she saw admiration in the young man's eyes. She was pleased when he dared to flatter and to compliment. She knew little of the world and its hollowness. If the mountaineer said this or that, he meant it. She had to judge others by this

It was only after the newcomer and Tilda were being talked about as lovers that the watch on Griggs was relaxed He had set no time for departing, but after a mostly it was seen that bis work was finished and that he was staying on account of the girl. Abo Goodman asked no questions of the young tean, and the mother asked none of her daughter. Suspicious and dis-trustful as the mountaineers were, they had been fooled. The newcome was a revenue spy, working with the promise of a great reward. He had rehearsed his part for months before playing it. He had counted on everything but meeting Tilda. There had been admiration from the first, and love had soon followed. Within tw weeks there had spring up in bis breast a conflict 'twixt love and duty, and it was for this reason he lingered He was not what he claimed to be, and yet he was the girl's superior in all ways. It was her ingenuousness and innocence that appealed to him. He had come to betray, and yet he could not do it. He loved, and yet he hestated to go further. More education and refinement, more contact with the be broud of, and yet there was her an-

ments that had surrounded her for so , ..

1 1825

many years and must have their due

When a man trusts a woman, he has lindts. When a woman trusts a man, she has none. She is ready to give her whole life to him. Arthur Griggs knew that he had won the malden's love, and it was for him to make a Should be return and betray the stills hidden away in Laurel Cove and then disappear and be seen no more, or should be report that none exlsted and take away a mountain bride and the good will of the lowly people? Love carried the day. It was to the credit of laman sentiment that it was But before this determination was reached the young man walked alone on the mountains. No one followed him this day. It was Sunday, and the mountaineers were smoking their pipes as they rested. Their suspicions had been fulled. They had kept their eyes open and whispered among themselves whispered and smiled. On this day, as he walked under the giant chestnuts and made his way through the laurels, young Griggs came muon a The revenue force had grown Impatient with his dilatory tactics and had sent an emissary to see and question him. The two talked for balf an hour as they leaned against the frunk of a great tree at the edge of a thicket. When they separated, the revenue man knew that nothing further could be expected from the spy. He had shut his eyes to all but the song of love. It had

After the talk Griggs walked away a few rods and sat down on a rock from which he could see far down the side of the grim old mountain. He could count the cablus of the mountaineers scattered about, and he could look down into Beaver Cove and Halfway Cove and Halpin's Hamlet. If was a day of peace, with the smoke ascending as straight as an arrow and the birds singing and the squirrels chattering about him. He felt good. There was a burden off his mind and foy in his heart now that he had made his decision. In the evening he would see Tilds and tell her that he loved her In the evening he would see her father and ask her hand in marriage. He was smiling as his eyes roved over the landscape beneath him when a step caused him to turn his head,

been useless to talk to him of duty.

He had come as a spy, but had sold

the government out.

"Tilda, you here!" he cried as he prang to his feet with the light of love in his eyes and his arms out-

She drew herself up and waved him

iway. "But, Tilda, what is it?"

She was pate, and hard lines had come into her face. The girl look was searched for in valu. There was suf-fering in her eyes, but determination in the compressed lips.
"I was in the thicket when you talk-

ed with that man-dad and I," she said at last. "Dad has gone for his rifle to shoot you like a dog. I am here to tell von to go."

"But if you heard us talking you know that I would not agree to what the man wanted."

"You came her as a spy. If you hadn't fallen in love with me you would have betraved usy own father. In love with me! I in love with a revenue spy! Go!"

"But listen, Tilda. If I came here under false preteuses I"--

"We are poor and humble," she interrupted as she drew ber skirts away from him. "We are plain and unedu-cated. We have nothing before usnothing but this to look forward to. You are learned, and you may be rich You have the whole world before you and you know how to be happy, but meanest, lowest one among our men is a king beside you! Go!"

He paused for ten seconds in hopes to see her face soften, but it was like She motioned again, and he went. In five minutes he was out of sight down the side of the mountain, and rough old Abe Goodham was standing over his weeping daughter and saying to her in symmathetic tones:

"Thar, thar, little one, don't cry The Lawd made women to b'ar crosses and to stand trubble, and if you'll jest look up to him he'll bring you late smooth waters and send along a feller of a husband with forty-hosses and

✓A Little Indefinite.

A prominent New York lawyer says that in his earlier professional days he was glad to expand his stender income by bill collecting. On one occasion he bad a bill against a man who becifentally has since achieved a success which puts him beyond the necessity of such an indefinite statement as he made on that occasion. The young lawyer found him with his feet prop-ped upon his desk, while he gazed dreamily at the ceiling through a cloud of tobacco smoke.

"But, really, sir, I must insist that you give me some defluite kien as to when you will settle," the lawyer said after having been gently rebuffed,

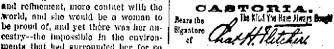
The author consented to lower his eyes and to wave his pipe languidly. "Why, certainty, sir, though there seems to me to be a rather unnecessary commotion about this trifle," he drawled. "I will pay the bill as soon as I think of it after receiving the money which a publisher will pay me in case he accepts the novel which I will write and send bim just as soon as I feel in an energetic mond after a really good idea for a plot has occurred to me."—Harper's Weekly.

Irremedfable.

Fan-I wasn't expecting to be called on to say anything, you know, and when the president of the club asked me to make a few remarks I just went all to nieces. Nan-You remember I told you those buttons on the back of your waist wouldn't stand the slightest strain, don't you?-Chicago Tribune.

Few Lefthanded People.

About 01 per cent of otherwise ner-mal people use the right hand in preference to the left; 6 per cent are lefthanded, and it is a curious fact that one-third of the 0 per cent are multi-dextrons,—Portland (Ore.) Journal.



GERMAN GLEANINGS.

German students have started a movement to exclude foreigners from the empire's universities,

The Hamburg Central railway station, which is one of the largest in the world and has been erected at a cost of \$22,250,000, has just been opened to

A Berlin perfedicul, the Literatische Echo, has collected and preated the opinions of over a hundred authors on the effect of alcoholic drinks on brain work. A large najority of them pro-nounce it to be injurious and advocate moderation or abstinence in the use of alçohol.

The ever increasing dimensions of war vessels has led the German government to coachide to which the Kiel equal from sixty feet to 130 feet and the width at the surface from 100 feet to 350 feet. The proposed Improvements, it is estimated, will cost nearly \$50,000,000.

Now that a German line of steamers been established to the Perslan gulf German commercial travelers are appearing in numbers at Bogdad and other places, and the English, who have had a monopoly in this field, fear that ere long the Germans will be masters of this maritime traffic.

SHORT STORIES.

Venison costs only 2 cents a pound in certain yarts of Newfoundland,

A Connecticut prosecuting attorney had his father fined \$5 for violation of the sidewalk ordinance,

The national forest reserves now agpregate almost 100,000,000 agres, acquired within two or three years.

The large bridge now building be tween Hartford and East Hartford, Conn., will be the widest in the world, according to a member of the bridge

The name of Snake hill, near Millon, Vt., has been changed to Arrowhead mountain by the legislature because the reflection in the waters of the near by river shows the hill in the form of an arrowhead.

A lama living at Lassa has issued a series of predictions for 1907. "The king of the year," he says, "Is Saturn. under whose malign influence merito rious people will suffer and thieves will Great disorder will prevail. The rich will satisfy their hunger at the expense of the poor, and the earth will quake thrice."

NAVAL NOTES.

The may last year used 672.867 tons of coal, which cost \$2,820,032, or an average of \$4.20 a ton.

The libraries on naval vessels last year were augmented by the addition of \$1,500 books at an approximate cost

War vessels during the last fisca! year purchased 6,418,754 gallons of fresh water at a cost of \$18,124, or an average of \$2.82 per thousand gallons.

That there has been in the past year a reduction of \$52 per ton in the cost of armor plate is one or the encouraging statements in the report of the chief of ordnance of the navy department.

The cost of food issued to sailors and others entitled to rations in the navy during the fiscal year was \$3.145,250.32 The cost of clothing and small stores issued during the same period was \$1. 036,035.43, on which the government suffered a loss of \$122,750.77.

LAST WORDS OF FAMOUS MEN

Daniel Webster (1782-1852), American statesman, "I still live."

Goethe (1749-1832), German poet. "Open the shutters and let in more light."

Winfield Scott (1786-1866), American general, "James, take good care of the

Charles H. of England (1030-1685). Don't let poor Nelly (Nell Gwynn)

Robert Burns (1759-1796), Scotch

poet, "Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave." George Washington (1732-1799), Amerlean general and statesman: "It is well

I am about to die, and I look upon ft with perfect resignation."

PITH AND POINT.

Criticise yourself today and others lomorrow.

An ounce of push is worth a pound of lucky charms. Men who make the most money get

others to make it for them.

It's just as easy to be pleasant as otherwise, and it pays better.

Love never counts the cost probably

because it soldom has the price. Before easting their bread mon the waters some people tie a string to it.

More good advice would be taken if it were not given in a manner that leads one to believe the giver is aux-lous to get rid of it.—Chicago News,

ENGLISH ETCHINGS.

London's gas consumption is over

6,000 feet per year per head. England uses 4,000,000 gallons of gum per year for postage stamps. The men in the Westminster abbey choir are paid £80 to £100 apiece year-

ly for their services.

The foundation of the strong room of the Bank of England is sixty-six

feet below the level of the street. In the long history of parliament there are several instances of sittings of the house of commons on Christmas day. But there is only one, of a division on that day. This happened in 1646, and 260 members took part in it.

Australian Defense.

Six years ago each state had a force, naval and military, that at any rate contained the germs of efficiency, and defense was being studied by the several governments with vigor and determination. Since federation was accomplished we have sunk lower and lower, until our defense force is a mockery.—Sydney Herald.

THE HALL OF FAME.

The In Le of Atholl has tweaty-times distinct titles. Representative John E. Andres of New York is said to be the richest man

In convices, Rev. Liward Everett Hale has been attending White How e receptions since 1862. On the latest occasion by pre-

sented one of his grandeliblien. Gardiner M. Lane, who has been elected provident of the Museum of Pine Arts of Boston, is a son of Professor George Martin Lane of Harvard

Senator William A. Clark of Montaga, one of the richest men in the country, rarely patronizes a cab, but is frequently seen in Washington waitlng for a car or Chasing one through the streets.

The oldest journal of it London is probably W. B. Te, e . e .c. who, born In 1816, has been on the staff of the Field for forty-five years and has written nearly 1,100 weekly leaders for the Queen without a single omission.

In all the fifty-seven years of his married life Joshua Strickler of Uniontown, Pa., has never worn a pair of slices. He has always preferred boots. Mr. Strickler shaves with the same razor he purchased seventy years ago.

Theodore M. Davis, an American ex-plorer, has been successful in locating the tomb of Queen Till of Luxon, Egypt. Mr. Davis is a well known Egyptologist, who for years has been unearthing royal tombs at Luxon and who has discovered many valuable autiquities.

The Earl and Countess of Tankerville have been holding crowded religlous meetings in Shropshire, England, Both are much interested in this kind of work. The countess was MIsa Leonora Van Marter, an American girl, and the earl spent much of his youth in this country.

Since Hon. Thomas B. Reed dled, four years ago, his estate has increased threefold, and its approximate value at present is about \$500,000. It has been through careful investment on the part of Augustus G. Paine of New York, the executor, that Mrs. Reed is so amply provided for.

Curtis Guild, father of the governor of Massachusetts, who has just re-signed the presidency of the Bostonian society, has reached his eightieth birthday in perfect physical and mental health. He founded the Boston Commercial Bulletin in 1859. Mr. Guild has published three books of European

EDITORIAL FLINGS.

Governor Swettenham has withdrawn his objectloogble letter, but als ears still stick out.—Baltimore Sun.

Women, it is reported, are returning to small walsts. There are one or two of our acquaintances who are going to have trouble in getting back.-Puck.

It is a remarkable thing that the "look of mingled alarm and worry" that has been called the "automobile face" is mostly worn by pedestrians.-Washington Post.

New York city has 8,817 policemen, and the police commissioner calls for 2,000 more. One would think be was preparing for a bigger and badder New York.—North Adams Transcript.

Strange to relate, the Indian race. which was supposed to be rapidly disappearing, is now increasing in bers. This is contrary to all the pocileaf and pathetic notions regarding the crushing of the red man by his heartless white brother,-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

George Cohan announces that his next vehicle is to be entitled "Young Napoleon."

Edua Goodrich, Nat Goodwin's leadlng woman, was a few years ago a "sextet" girl in "Florodora," though not one of the original half dozen.

the Shuberts to appear for another season under their management in the English musical compdy "The Orchid."

Omaha, Neb., has a No Name theater. Meanwhile business goes on, and the manager offers \$50 reward for the person finding an acceptable name for it.

Arrangements have been concluded by William A. Brady with George Broadhurst to write a comedy for Douglas Fairbanks, who has made a success in the light comedy part in "The Man of the Hour" at the Savoy, New York.

NEW YORK CITY.

New York city spends \$521,000 a year for Hbrary purposes. New York city has one theater for every 52,000 inhabitants.

An average of 342 Hebrew immigrants arrive in New York city each Police of the city arrest each day an

average of forty-eight men who say that they have no occupation. Greater New York, the second city of the globe, might be called "the island

city of the world," for it contains forty-¶ve islands. New York city bought Union square

park in 1833 for \$116,651, Madison square in 1847 for \$63,952, Tompkins square in 1834 for \$93,359 and Washington square in 1827 for \$77,970. These four downtown parks, costing \$351,332, are now at ruling real estate prices worth \$25,000,000.—New York Herald.

Only Reviewed.

A reviewer said to a friend, "I get through, on an average, fifty books a week."

"Good gracions!" said the friend, "How do you manage it? Why, it takes me at least a day to read one book."

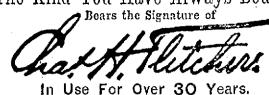
"I don't read them," he said. "I reylew them."

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has berne the signature of Chas. II. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children-Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought



BROWN SUGAR AGAIN.

May Come Into Fashion Once More Owing to the Pure Food Law.

What will the housewife say when she asks her grecer for his hest sugar and is shown a scoop of the vellowish brownish sweet such as her grand-mather used to bay? You can almost hear her shrick of awe as she is told that this is the best sugar in the house. You can imagine her surprise when the grocer quotes the brown sugar to at 6% cents a pound and the "old fashloned" white sugar at 5 cents.

For brown sugar is now the proper thing. Whoever does not know this is ignorant of the rulings on the food law. The crystal-like sugar we have been eating is adulterated. All of this pretty white sugar, whether granulat-I, powdered or in loaves, has been bleached by a chemical process which the interpreters of the food law have seen fit to condemn.

It is learned that there is no such thing as more white sugar; that sugar to be pure must be brown. The bleaching process consids in submitting the pure sugar to a freatment of mineral bluing: By this and other processes a great deal of the natural sweetness is extracted from the sugar, and it is often further adulterated by the addition of insoluble substances, such as marble dust,

Confectioners have even made so bold as to advertise marble dust for the very nurpose of adulteration, and it is regrettable to say there was a demand that well revaid the advertiser for his expense and his daring. It is even claimed that sand is used in white sugar for the purpose of increasing its weight and bulk.

There is a foreign substance, called ultramarine, remaining to the process of manufacture which is often added to white sugar to give it the regulaite blue finge. Whatever the result of the commission's permanent rulings, we have been taught that widte sugar is impure, and brown sugar will come into siyle again.-What to Eat.

Oddities of Diamond Imports. It is a somewhat remarkable fact

that the diamond trade is limited to so few American ports of entry. As compared with New York's importations of nearly \$24,000,600. Chicago imported direct only \$132.583 worth in this class, San Francisco slightly less, and the only other port which showed figures of appreciable interest was Newport, with \$11,728. Similarly with uncut and unset stones, which come in free. York's total of over \$10,000,000 finds Boston and Baltimore pressing close for second pince with less than \$5,000 apiece. Philadelphia's direct inportations are only one-fourth of this Inter total and Chicago's only half of Philadelphia's. The only other place in the whole list of ports of entry which reported ment diamonds for free entry was the little border town of Paso del Norte, Tex., which owned up to \$34 worth of stones on which free entry was claimed because of he-

The Road to Fame, "Zangwill," said a magazine editor, entered literature by the back stairs, Instead of submitting his first story to the massizhie, he had it printed in paraphlet form and sold it on the news stands et a cent a copy. He made out of it \$150. Now, had this story been submitted to me I should undoubtedly

have rejected it.
"Zangwill has turned to plays be-cause he doesn't think there is much in books. Once I heard him say bitterly:
'If you are blessed with talent, great industry and concell, it is possible by digt of slaving day and night for years during the flower of your youth to attain fume infinitely less widespread than a prizefighter's."-New York Press.

Crude Printing In Tibet. Great printing works are established

at Nartong, in Tibet. A correspondent says: "There are thousands and thousands of blocks at Nartang, comprising matter in type equivalent to numerous different volumes. Each wooden block is about twenty-four inches long by twelve inches wide, one face having carved upon it a complete page of lettering. The method of printing is primitive in the extreme and consists of laying the paper on a flat surface and levering the block upon it with a long handle much as the yillage black-smith works his bellows."

Jack London as a Cook.

Jack London's recipe for the cooking

of wild duck is so shaple that it just misses attaining the distinction of being the easiest cooking formula known, "Stuff the duck with a bunch of velery or spread the Interior of the carcass liberally with celery sait. Then roast for fourteen minutes." If you are duly exact about following this rule your duck will be blood rage, and if you will do nothing to it save dust it with salt and paprika it will simply melt in the month,-Miles Bradford in Boltemian.

FALL RIVER LINE FARES REDUCED. \$2.00 to New York.

For First Class Limited Tickets. Reduced Rates to all Points West and South

Steamers Providence and Pilgrim la comulssion. A FINE ORGINISHOD.

A FINE ORGINISTRA ON EACH.

LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days and Sundays, at 9,15 p. m. Returning from New
York Stomores leave Pier 19, North River,
1001 of Warren Street, week days and Sundays, at 5,00 p. m., due at Newport at 24,6,1m. lenving there at 3,45 m. m., for Fall

in in. lenking there at 3.45 n. m., for Fan illver. For Urkets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Desputch Expires collec-Thames street. J. 1. Greene, Ticket Agent.

The New England Navigation Co. C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport, R. I.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be ob-tained at all ticket offices of this company.

The service recovers the stations may be obstand as all ticket offices of this company.

O. N. and after Oct. 7, 17th, fining will leave

Newport, for Euryon. South Staton. Neek clays, 650, 210, 240, 100 a. n.,
1.10, 3.05, 6.00, 1.01 p. n.. Return 0.55, 8.50,
0.50 n. m., 1.250, 2.50, 8.65, 4.60, 4.60, 9.60,
0.50 n. m., 1.250, 2.50, 8.65, 4.60, 4.60, 9.60,
0.50 n. m., 1.250, 2.50, 8.65, 4.60, 4.60, 9.60,
0.50 n. m., 1.60, 8.45, 8.00, 8.40 p. n. Blady
yord and Corry's Lane dieg step), 6.50,
9.60, 1.10 n. m., 1.10, 3.05, 8.07, 9.10 p. n.
Typeron. Fall. River and Tauryon,
6.90, 8.10, 4.60, 11.01 n. m., 1.60, 2.55, 8.00, 9.10
n. m. Middlehord, 11.01 n. m., 3.65 p. m.
Hyannis, 1.101 n. m., 1.60, 2.55, 8.00, 9.10
n. m., 3.65, 5.60 p. m. Etypering of Stations of Tourion Business, 1.60 stations of Tourion Business, 1.60, 3.05, 8.00, 9.10
n. Cortack City, 3.01, 1.10, 1.10, n. m., 3.65
y. n. Lowett, 1.60 n. m., 3.65
y. n. Cortack City, 3.01, 1.60, 3.05, 3.60, 9.10 p. m.
SUNDAYS, 60 Bostos, 7.22, 8.65, 11.00 n. m.,
90, 5.60, 9.55 p. n. Busine 2.75, 8.00 n. m.,
80, 5.60, 9.55 p. n. For Provinence (via Fall
Hyer and Warron), 7.22, 8.65, 11.00 n. m.,
80, 5.60, 9.55 p. n. Busine 2.75, 8.00, 9.00 p. m.
For Middlehow, Fortsmouth, Bristol Ferry,
Twerton, Fall Hiver, Somerer, Dightley,
Nort Highton, Weir Village and Taunion,
Nort Highton, Weir Village and Taunion,
1.22 8.65, 11.00 n. m., 8.00, 5.00, 50 p. m. New
Bedines, 8.63, 1.60 n. m., 8.00, 50 p. m. New
Bedines, 8.63, 1.60 n. m., 8.00, 50 p. m. New
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Bedines, 8.63, 1.60 n. m., 8.00, 50 p. m. New
Bedines, 8.63, 1.60 n. m., 8

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

Newport & Fall River Division.

TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sept. 26, 1906.

NEWPORT CITY CARS. Change of Dine September 26, 1906.

Leave Mile Verzer for Marton Park—6,00 a.m., and every 15 intracte until and including 11.50 p. in. Sundays—6,20 a.m., terms—6,22 a.week days.

Leave Morton Park for Mile Corne—6,22 a.m., and every 15 intracts until and including 11.22 p. in. Sundays—6,52 a.m., the same as week days.

week days.

Lenve Franklin Street for Proof—4.45 n. m., and every 15 infantes until and including 6.45 p. m., then for CHI avence only 6.45 p. m., then for CHI avence only 6.45 p. m., sund every 15 infantes until and including 10.45 p. m. Studys—Same as week days.
Lenve Reach for Frank lin Street—7.00 n. m., and every 15 infantes until and including 6.00 p. m., then from UBF avenue, 6.22 p. m., and every 15 infantes until and including 10.47 p. m. then 11.45 p. m. Sundays—Same as week days.

GEORGE F. SEIRFL.

s week days,
GEOHOE F. SEIRFL,
General Superintendent,
E. H. RIFHAHIIS
Division Superintendent.

Seaboard Air Line Ry

SHORTEST LINE TO

FLORIDA and

SOUTHWEST DIRECT ROUTE TO

Pinehurst, Camden,

Jacksonville and all Florida Resorts.

Through Pullman finitis without change, Cafe dining cars. Direct connection from New England points at New York and Washington. Tourists' tickels now on safe at reduced rates via all-pail or stranger and rail, all-pail control of the change of the change

ullowing stop-over privileges.
For looklets on winter resorts and sebed-ules of rains apply less rough, N. F. P. A. CHAS, I. J. Ness PORF, N. F. P. A. 20 Washing on theel, 1 oston,



The Men of the Navy.

What can be done to increase the permanence of the cultisted force of the navy is a question as opportune as it is vitat. Time was when the mavy could recruit from the merchant marine. This was in the days of sailing ships and in the days when the United States really possessed a merchant martine. Condi-tions have changed for the better in the nave and for the worse in our merchant marine. To make an expert man-of-war's man to-day requires a deal more training with the introduction of steam and steel in the building of our fleet. Bluelackets now are not recruited from Integracers now are not recruited from our coast cities and towns alone. Recruiting from the interior and the more complicated military duties which the modern manoforwite-man is called upon to perform necessitates his trainupon to perform necessitates his training not only in infantry, artillery and gunnery drills, in the operation of mines and to speddes and in engineering, but many recruits must also be trained "from the sea up"; that is, they must be taught the very elements of seamanship. As the time for training a recruit until he has become an expert man-of-war's man has greatly increased, so has the necessite increased for retaining war's man has greatly increased, so has
the necessity increased for retaining
into in the service once he has become
an experi. It is not sufficient to the
success of a battleship in war that her
material shall be of the most modern
and improved type, or that her officers
shall be the most efficient that can be
produced. Preparedness for war—and
war alone is the supreme test of the
efficiency of our soldlers on hand and
sea—must be obtained in the dull days
of peace.

A naval officer has pointed out that

of peace. A naval officer has pointed out that the efficiency of the fleet requires: (1) The reduction to a minimum of the time necessary for this preliminary training, and (2) the development of the skill of the ship in battle firing. The latter cannot be continuous and rapid unless the pointers and the gun crews remain practically intact rews remain practically intact throughout the ship's cruise. A battle-ship needs to develop team work among its crew just as does the Yursity racing crew or the 'varsity football team.

MANY CHANGES IN THE NAVY.

Since 1898 the country has dealt whely and well by the navy. The service has grown rapidly in many directions; it has lagged in others. Too little attention has been paid to the personnel. Congress has year after year authorized new ships. A corresponding increase in the number of officers came only several years up and the authorized strength of the enlisted force is below the number remired for force is below the number required for the ships built or building. When the force is below the number required for the ships built or building. When the spring comes there will be from ten to diffeen midshipmen on each of the largest ships. These will be rapidly promoted to the rank of ensign, and two years from now will find the number of officers available for watch duty increased at least by several hundred. Such an increase will relieve the shortage of officers which handleaps the de-velopment of the navy today in every direction. At the Naval Academy some eight hundred midshipmen are preparing themselves to form the com-missioned personnel of the future, There is no difficulty about obtaining candidates for Annapults. Each sona-tor and member of Congress, as well as the President, has far more applications for appointment to the Naval Academy than he has appointments to give.

than he has appointments to give.
With the enlisted force the condition With the enlisted force the condition is different. The navy today is not rescribed to the full strength authorized by law. Doubtless this is an part due to the rigid physical entrance conditions required. In fact out of 40,918 applicants for enlistment last year only 13.418 were admitted to the service. All of these things point to the necessity for realning in the service desirable men, for reducing the number of desertions, for increasing the contentment of the men, and thereby making the service the more afficient. Naval officers have come to realize today what our best capitates have always regarded a inflicant account the inchappy ship is seldom the efficient ship.

ARMY AND NAVY SENSITIVE

ARMY AND NAVY SENSITIVE-

Doubtless no branch of the Government service is more sensitive to criti-cism than are the army and may, Criticism of either from the outside too often brings precipitate defence where often brings precipitate defence where it should, and is intended to, arouse investigation. Criticism from within the service has too often resulted in a reprimand to the officer who would make so bold as to suggest the possibility that all is not well within the service and therefore by indirection at least with his superior officers. Such a policy is harrowing and in the end invites disaster. Without housest and fair-minded and well-directed britishin no body of men, however carefully they may have been chosen, can reach the highest point of efficiency. Many ariny and navy officers make the mistake of assuming that all criticism directed against either service is hostile in in-

The citizens who feel a pride in the Navy will be interested in the exhaustive discussion of the question of the perusuancy of the enlisted force of the Navy, which appears in the current number of the proceedings of the Naval Institute from the peu of Lieutenant Ridley McLean, U. S. N. Those who know that young officer will vouch for the atatement that the criticisms which he offers of the service are not those of a mere theorist. Since entering the Naval Academy in 1850 Lieutenant McLean has a record of eight denant McLean has a record of eight years' eca service as a watch and division officer and seven years on shore duty. During the greater part of this time he has been brought into daily contact with the enlisted force of the service.

METHODS OF INCREASING THE FORCE.

His conclusions regarding the best method of increasing the permanence of the cultated force of the Navy are of the enlisted force of the Navy are based on several years study of this particular question, in the course of which he held many conversations with many cullsted men concerning desertion and re-cullstment. "On diffdesertion and re-culiatment. "On different occasions last summer," he admits, "I conversed incognito with two culisted men of the fleet, men who expected to make the service their profession, and who stated that if a man did not get along in the Navy it was their own fault; in abort, men who looked on the service in its best light. I made notes of their conversation at the time." In general this is the conclusion of this young navai officer: "I am convinced that many of the regulations and ensions which are the most active causes of discontent are not necessary to the results which we wish to necomplish, and that there are certain other practical regulations which 'might be adonted any might be made the first process." practical regulations which might be adopted and which would directly or

indirectly incite to enlistments." Without attempting to give in detail the suggestions of the writer of an arricle which is attracting the attention not of naval officers generally, but of many Senators and Representatives be-

cause of its frankness as well as of thocommonsense character of the recom-mendations, there follows a para-phrased summery of the points sug-gested by Lieutemant Melegan, most of which are mere matters of regulation and could be adopted without legisla-

In their attempt to force men to stay In their attempt to force men to stay in the service, in their failure to take into account the influence of contentment upon ellicitatey and continuity of service, in their failure to facilitate the early discharge of men who are probably undestrable and in their failure so to utilize the conditions which exist that men will desire to reculist instead of seeking outside combonnent, the that men will desire to reculist Instead of seeking outside employment, the present regulations of the Navy are Illogical. This is shown by the difference in attitude of the average collisted man toward his term of continuous as compared with that of the average workman towards his vocation. The records of 1905 show that there was a net loss during the year of more than twenty-five per cent over land above the number of reculistments which had to be filled by recruits. Exclusive of losses due to deaths and physical disability there were 6814 vacancies, or more than twenty-two per cent loss of more than twenty-two per cent loss of able-boiled men, many of whom had received from one to three years' train-ing and were just becoming of value. Nearly half of this momber were deserters. About twenty-live per cent were undestrable or bad characters, while atout twenty five per cent were apparently good, well trained men whose retention in the service would have been desirable.

PLANS TO ATTRACT MEN.

There are many things that could be done without legislation which would make for an increase in the permanency in the enlisted force in the Navy. Crulses should be arranged, in so far as possible with enlinble liberty ports, keeping the men informed of the probable movements as far a héad as practica-

Every proper means which does not interfere with efficiency should be em-ployed to further the contentment of the men. Uniform and more liberal regulations concerning recreation on shore should be established and so far shore should be established and so far as possible the use of deprivation of liberty as a punishment should be avoided. Probably the most dislighteful features of flowal life are what appear to be unnecessary restrictions. On shore the employee's recreation books out for itself, and the question resolves itself to one of hours and pay. Naval life necessarily has many distasteful features. To cocainage mean to adopt it for a life vocation the distasteful features should be reduced to such as are actually necessary, and the atracare actually necessary, and the attrac-tive features which the life offers should be athlized to the fullest extent

be athized to the fullest extent.
Compelling a man, once ebilisted, to complete his entistment regardless of what may happen is a distasteful feature of the service; another is compelling a man to remain on board ship when his services are not required, entires for drill work or for the safety of etties for drill work or for the safety of the ship; a third is compelling a man to remain on board ship for several months as a parashagant for some offence. "Poor litterty ships" are well-known on every station and are avoid-ed by the best men, who sametimes will desert as a best resort to obtain their freading. "This cause is responsi-ble for at least lifty per cent, of the net losses of the Navy from the cultist-ed force.

RESTRICTION OF SHORE, LIBERTY.

Restriction of shore leave in the Navy today takes two former insufficient liberty due entirely to the failure of the commanding officer to grant frequent permission for large number of men to go ashore; and restriction of liberty as a punishment. It is natural for mea who yest forging large to district these who visit foreign ports to desire to see the town. Many affects never fail or go asinote in every part, however unin-teresting, if only for a few hours. These scale inpulses governmen and a These satile inpulses govern men and a feeling of resentment is certain to result if the ship visits port after port without the men being permitted to go ashore. "Seeing Europe through a porthole," is preverbal and its meaning is far-reaching. Forcing men to stay on board unnecessarily has a two-fold effect. Directly or indirectly it is the most vertice of desertion of fold effect. Directly or indirectly it is
the most active cause of describin, of
disaffection which swells the list of
"undestrable," "inapt," "bud conduct," and "dishonorable discharges,"
and of siliure to recurist.

Aside from this must be considered
the effect on the men who remain in
the service. Unnecessary restriction of
fiberty will produce a resentful mental
condition which diminishes the work

condition which diminishes the work of a man as a unit in the ship's organization and lessens his capacity for submitting to disipline. Especially is this true of young men in their first ensistment. It is from these that the resultation of shore leave of this kind restriction of shore leave of this kind resultation. restriction of shore leave of this kind requisites to the efficiency of the naval service. Frequently a man is deprived of his liberty as a punishment or as incidental to the punishment of being reduced in these. Sometimes it is because the crow has all been on liberty and time in port does not permit another complete liberty; sometimes because under existing conditions it is not considered expedient to grant any liberty until certain general work is complet-ed. Deprivation of liberty as an habit-until form of punishment should be abol-ished and culfsted men should be imder the same regulation as officers. It is not the amount of necessary restric-tion which is so gailing to a man as it is any restriction which is manifestly unnecessary.

MANY UNNECESSARY ANNOYANCES.

Occasionally a man is deprived of as much as three months' liberty. The object of punishment is to exert a corrective and not a punitive effect and to inflict punishment months after the offence, was committed only produces discontent. A uniform scale of thes would be an ideal substitute. Let deprivation of liberty as a punishment be abolished except by sentence of a courtmartial; permit men to go ashore under much the same regulations as govern officers, namely, when their services can be apared and substitute as a regular form of punishment a nulform Occasionally a man is deprived of as regular form of punishment a uniform scale of fines based on percentage of pay; and further to prevent disasti-faction let the money thus forfeited by fines be turned into the general mess and used in substituting the crew, or expended for the benefit of the crew in such manner as the commanding offi-

cer may direct.

Certain unnecessary annoyances so petty in themselves as to be generally overlocked have a unterial weight in causing men to leave the service. causing men to leave the service. For example, one of the most fruitful minor causes of discontent is that of afternoon muster. It is required by regulations and even commanding officers are allowed no discretion. It does not increase efficiency and it serves daily to amony the 30,000 enlisted men in the service. The mames of unauthorized absentees from the ship are usually discoveral before the muster usually discovered before this muster

occurs. The real effect of this muster is to prolong the working day of aline or ten hours into twelve hours, for it is the interruption, the knowledge that the day is not yet done, author than the work actually done, which is annowing.

Another petty annoyance is the regu-lation shoes. The regulation shoes make the entire calistment of some men unpleasant. Feet vary considera-bly in shape as well as in size and yet by in shape as well as in size and yet the men on board ship are compelled to get their shoes from the paymaster in cases where a certain style "as per pattern" is presented; the paymaster carries but one style and this in full-sizes only and in two widths. Fre-quently the paymaster is short of the most common sizes and men, from this freemblet assertment but ill-fitting most common sizes and men, from this incomplete assortment, buy ill-fitting shoes with their own money and wear them on their feet. The present regulations in regard to men's shoes are a source of profound manoyanes to some men at all times and to all men at some time during their collisioners. some time during their enlistment.

KICKING ABOUT THE FOOD.

Established throughout the service of a more uniform official supervision of a more uniform official supervision over the messing is caractly recommended. Licutenant Molean thus quotes a bluejacket: "Kickers will kick on food quicker than on anything else, our food can be made all right because it is all right on some ships, while other ships live rotten. If a man yets good grab he can stand a lot fucuny enjoyee, but as soon as he man gets good grub he can stand a lot of inconveniences, but as soon as he thinks that he is not getting as good food as the ration ought to give him he gets dissatisfied, looses interest in his job and the first thing he knows he is in trouble. If a slup is having wholesale desertions it may be due to other causes, a mean capitaln, or first lieutenant, or no liberty; but if you examine very closely you will be sure to find a good hard kick on the grab."

Recent regulations of the callsted man;

proved the ratious of the enlisted man; the present ration is ample for the com-fort and contentment of the crew, if properly cooked and served but at times there is so little official supervision over the actual feeding of the crew that in spite of the ample rations great disset-isfaction sometimes exists:

CONGRESS WILL TAKE A HAND.

Continued discussion of this unusual statement of facts and opinions from an officer of the Navy, who today is honored with duty on the stail of the commander-in-chef of our largest fleet, some or later will arouse the interest of Congress in the condition of the entitled men. Halse the Secretary of listed men. Unless the Secretary of the Navy or a board of officers or some-body within the service takes up this whole question and orders such changes whole question and orders such changes as can be ordered without legislation which will make for the confentment of the men without diminishing the efficiency of the service Congress will take a handsome day and there will be a searching investigation of the whole question by the Schale or House Nav.-I Committees.

A wholesome attitude of officer toward enlisted men is that shown by Lieuneaant Meteson in his discussion in the Naval Institute. Of the contentment of the men he writes: "A crew can never be efficiently trained, permanence in service can never be secured, nor can the best work be obtained if a considerable proportion of the men are normally discontented. The keynote of the question would therefore appear to be the contentment of the men. Why should we expect efficient work or permanent service from discontented enlisted men when it never would occur to us to expect if from discontented men in cell life? I doubt if we have given the question of A wholesome attitude of officer dount if we have given the question of the men's contentment the serious con-sideration which it ments. Every pre-caution is taken to preserve the meterial of the Navy to a high state of efficiency: great care is execreised to might the physical condition of the men, and yet their mental attitude seems to have received scant consideration, Hough it has a greater bearing both on efficiency and on permanence than their physical conditions."

DIFFERENT FROM THE OLD SAILOR.

What Lieutenant McLezn is well aware of, but what tome of his com-rads in the service do not appear to re-alize, is that the emissed force of the alize, is that the emisted force of the Navy today comes in great part from intelligent, respectable, fund-working families, whose some interesting the service to make a living and to see something of the world. This kind of a man cannot be treated as the sallor of the earlier days. He is a different sort of a citizen. He entered the Navy of his own free will and accord, and he will never re-enliet unless he finds the vocation to his liking. Conditions in this country are not like those in Germany. Ours is a volunteer service from ton to bottom. To increase its attractiveness is not to lessen but to strengthen its efficiency, for what makes for the contentment of the man-of-war's man makes for the permanance of the Navy as an organization. — Washington Correspondent zation, — Washing Boston Transcript.

Ascum—Why do you sneer when you're told he's a member of the Senste? Does this mean he's dishonest? Knox—Well, he's eich, isn't ha?

Ascum—Yes, but he made his mon-ey before he got into the Senate, Knox—Then that's what put him there.—Catholic Standard and Pimes.

"Now," said Flannigan after the accident, "we'll have to send some man to break the news gradually to the

poor man's wife." or man's wife."
"Send Hannigan." suggested Finnein. "He's just the man to break the
was gradual—he stammers so."— Philadelphia Ledger.

Frieud-Where are those beautiful Friend—where sent to you yesterday?

Mrs. Pengrous-Thriffy—Oh, they are down in the cellar; they always keep longer in a cool, dark place, you know. —Detroit Free Press.

Bill—Any piece of machinery is helped by resting.

Jill—Yes; I've always noticed that my watch goes better after I've got it out of hock.—Youkers Statesman.

Waitrees-You needn't make such a fuee about a fly in your rea."

Customer—"But there are two. I object to mixed bathing in my cup."—
Tit-Bits.

"Why do you think your new State house won't cost more than \$6,000,000?"
"Thet's all the money we have in the treasury."—Chicago Record-Her-

"She has a motor car tongue."
"What do you mean?"
Oh, she's always running other people down."—Comic Cuts.

Bours the Big state Charlet Flether Always Bought

Broke.

I am not sure that Mildred had been rying, but I am sore she was on the very verge of teacs. When I entered the room she was seated at a table on which was a lead jeneil, and the witness of the blant end bore cyldence

that she had been sucking it thought-furly, probably irritably.

Busy?!! I asked.

Busy!!! she jetorted in a tone that

"Busy!" the retorted in a tone that convinced me that size must have been sucking the panell'irritably.

"Anything the matter?" I suggested. Size throughed her shoulders. Evidently something was the matter.

"Anything in which I can be of any service?" I inquired.

"No!" she almost snapped out the monosyllable. It is not often that Mildred is so ill-tempered.

monosylable. It is not often that sindred is so ill-tempered.
"You can put some coals on the fire if you like," she said. This was presumably meant as a concession to my possibly injured feelings.

possibly injured feelings.
I obeyed promptly.
"Now, then," I said in an encouraging tone, "what Is it? Tell me all about it, and we'll see what can be done."
"Oh, it's nothing," she rejoined. It's all very silty."
"It's nothing, and it's all very silty."
I commented. "Explain the paradox."
She tapped on the table with the point of her peacif. She seemed to be considering whether she would explain or not.

or not.
"Look at that," she said at length, "Look at that," she said at length, deciding that she would. She handed me a sheet of paper on which she had a penched somecolumns of figures. "You might see if the total's right."

I added up the columns and the total was quite right, "Nincicen pounds seven shillings and eightpence farthing," I said

"You are sure?" she asked auxious-le but not becafully.

ly, but not hopefully.
"Quite sure," I said. "And what does this amount represent?"

"It represents the amount of those borrid bills." She picked up the little pile of papers as though she insted it—as I believe she did.

"And those wills." "And these tills are—unpaid?" I

ventured. "Byery one of them," she replied

"Hower one or them," she represent that you are the ecredebtor?" I continued.
"Oh, don't for goodness sake, as such an appalling word?" she pleaded.
"I-owe-all-those-bills."

"Why don't you pay them and get it ver?" I suggested.
"I can't!" she declared.

It was exactly what chad supposed "The amount is not very large," observed, At the present moment I have no

At the present moment 1 have no doubt that 1 owe a great deal more than-what is it?-nincteen painds seven shillings and eightpenne farthing. She ignored my contesson of indebledness in the most maximpathetic way. She was too interested in her own mouths to worry over mine. "Look here," She produced a purse

from somewhere, as though by sleight of hand, and shook its contents out on the table. There were two sovereigns, one-half sovereign and some oid silver

one-half sovereign and some old giver and coppers. "Count that up," she commanded.
"I obeyed. "Two pounds lifteen shillings and fourpence," I said.
Shoglanced at another piece of paper.
"That's right," she assented. "That's rather nice, isn't it?"
"Nincteon into two and a half won't go," I mused.

go," I museu.

I picked up the bills and glanced at them. They all here the names of va-

outs firms of drapers and milliners.

"You are quite certain that all these things are absolutely necessary?" I tuquired. "Phere is nothing you can feel you might have done without?"

"Nothing at all. All men are alike. They all think that women can go about in rags."

"I like to see a woman well-dressed," I assured her. "Only I was wonderning..."

I assured her. "Only I was wondering..."
"Well, then, don't wonder," she advised. "You don't understand anything at all about it, and your wondering can't do a bit of good."
"Won't your futher..." I suggested.
"I daren't ask bin," she said. "I have already had my quarter's allowance in advance, and that's all lhere is left of it." She pointed contemptionsly at the little collection of colns.
"That was very improvident of you," I said.

I said.

I said.

She almost stamped her foot. "I asked you for advice," she reminded me. "Or rather you foreed it on me—I didn't ask you for it—and I won't be lectured!"

"It's very awkward," I said thought-fully. "Very awkward, indeed. You seem to be hopelessly medivent." "And I shall ows ever so much more

before long," she reminded me, "Cannot you possibly avoid that?" I

urged.
"How can 1?" she demanded. "I must have clothes."

That seemed conclusive, and I felt that it would be as impolitic to argue as to lecture.

"The only thing to do," I said, "is to

"The only thing to do," I said, "is to file your petition."
"What do gou mean?"
"Become bankrupt," I explained.
That seemed to stattle her. She stared at me to see if I mean! It, and I tried hard, and I think successfully, to look as though I did mean it.
"Nonemeel" she protested.

"Noneeneel" she mean it.

"Noneeneel" she protested.

I shrugged my shoulders. "It's unpleasant," I admitted, "out very often it has to be done."

"And have my name in the news-

papers?"

That is one of the conditions. You see, when you came of age last March, and so many people gave you so many presents, you cased to be legally irresponsible. You can become bankrupt sponsible. You can become bankrupt now quite legitimately as can a stock broker."

'I won't!" she said, very empliatically. "It may not rest with you," I re-minded her. "One or more of these firms may apply for an order against."

"Oh, but they wouldn't," she ex-And," I went on, "even if they do

"And," I went ou, "even if they do not do that, they are almost sure to summons you in the county court. Surely you must understand that you can't run up bills in this way, without any means of paying them! At any rate, you can't do it with impunity! It looks so much like trying to awindle somebody."
"But I'm not trying to awindle anybody." she assured me. She was be-

body," she assured me. She was

oonly," she assured me. She was be-youd the verge of tear now, "Of course not," I agreed. "But in a county court they look upon every one as more or less of a swindler. The judge wouldn't know you so well as I do." "Judges must be brutes," she avowed.

"Judges must be brutes," she avowed,
"It is not altogother their fault," I
said. "Their calling makes them bru-lah,"
"And what would happen then?" she inquired,
"It would depend on what sort of
mood the judge was in," I said. I can't bear to see Mildred in distress but I hoped to discourage her in her mania for running up bills that she

can't pay, "Do you think it would be of any use

"Do you think it would be of any use to apply to your father?" said t.
"I daten't," she replied. I simply daren't. Things have been going rather wrong in the city lately, and his temper's really awful, especially on the question of money. He does nothing but talk about cutting down expenses," I wordered why fathers are atways talking about cutting down expenses. It seems to be a soft of mono-expenses.

are aways taking about cutting down expenses. It seems to be a sort of monomania that accompanies paternity.

"Then you are sure there is no hope from that quarier?"

"Quite sure," she replied.

I was short for awhile. I was thinking out, scheming, reskoning ways and means, pros and cons—not that they needed much reckoning.

"As far as I can see," I said at length, "there is only one person who can get you out of the difficulty."

"And who is that?" she asked, without much enthusiasm. She evidently did not believe in the existence of such a person. She was entermining confused visions of the bankruptey and county courts, with possibly a prison cell in the background.

"Your husband," I said very calonly, aftining in my pulse was beating at a tremendous inte-

although my pulse was bealing at a tremendous rate.

"But I haven't got a husband," she

"But I haven't got a husband," she i replied impatiently,
"Yo are quite old enough to have one," I observed, "And you are too young not to have one—to look after young not to have one—to look after you and pay your bills for you."
"And tecture me and talk about cutting down expenses," sne reforted, "Thank you. One of that sort in the family is quite enough for me!"
"The husband I was thinking about wouldn't lecture you and wouldn't lalk

"The husband I was thinking about wouldn't lecture you and wouldn't lalk about enting down expenses. He would not lecture you, because he would be too fond of you; and he wouldn't talk about cutting down expenses, because things happen to be rather flouristics with him and both like improve lishing with him, and look like introv-ing."

"And where am I to find this affec-

tionate, flourishing paragon?" she inquired.

"If you will look straight in front of you be will be the first man you

see," I said.
"What?" she cried not pretending to "What?" sue cried not pretending to misusaderstand me. "Marry you mere-ly, in order that you may pay ary bills? You don't pay me a very grant compli-ment!"

'No." I said, "not merely to order to

"No," I said, "not merely heorder to pay your oills, out that I triny look infer you, and most of all, that I may box infer you, and most of all, that I may be very —dehriously —happy."
"But I conton"," is a protested, "After all this," She waved her hand in the direction of the obnaxious bills, "Because it Would be teatly marrying you for money, wouldn't ny"
"Not if you wanted me for love," I decided.

"But if you wanted decided, and that I was marrying you for love?" she asked, "I should know if you told me," I "And besides," she objected, "you don't love me.'

don't love me."

"Oh, yes I do," I assured her.
"Then why haven't you told me so before?" she cried, and there was joy in her voice.
"I was afind that you would only laugh at me It I did," Lexplained.
"Oh, you are a silly!" she cried.
I understood that remark as an acceptance in init, and Midred evidently intended it in that way.
Half an hour later I said: "I don't think we had better trouble mout a long engagement. The sconer your long engagement. The sooner your husband pays those bills the bester!"-Pulladelphia Telegraph.

The Westminster Gazette's curtoonist copies a Chamoerlainte fishing in the rear of no insane asylum. A lumitic looking out of the asylum window

sings out:
"What are you doing there?"
"Fishing."

"Caught anything?"

"How long have you been there?"

"A great many years."
"Come inside," says the lunatic,-Boston Herald.

"Insomnia," remarked the old bach-elor boarder, "is evidently contagious." "How do you figure that out?" que-ried the medical standent. "I have noticed," explained the o. b.

b, "inst when our next door neigh-bor's dog can't sleep I can't either"-

Borroughs-That's my boy. Markiey-Yes, he's very much like

you.

Borroughs - Do you think so?

Markley - Yes, he saked me for a quarter yesterday. - Philadelphia fied-

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To icicphone or telegraph
Je siways fullle labor;
If you'd spread news just noticy
Your wife to teleneighbor.

-Pack.

We recommend Carter's from Plits to every woman who is weak, nervous and discouraged; particularly those who have thin, pute lips, cold hands and feet, and who are without strength or ambition. These are the cases for which Carter's from Plits are specially prepared, and this class cannot use their without benefit. Valuable for men also. In mostal boxes, at 50 cents. Sold by drugglats or sent by mail. See advertisement cisowhere.

Pattisiceps with a sijk scarf about her neck. Harsh pargative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try thom, they will certainly please you

It is said that the Crown Prince is the only one of the Kulser's children who is not left-handed.

Prompt relict is ask head ache, dizziness, nunson, constitution, pain in the side, guaranteet to those using Carter's Little Liver Phile. One a dose. Small price, Small dose. Small pill. A cargo of black carrots has been received in Puris from Algiers.

Women with pair, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's from Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Employes in salt works nover get cholern, searlet fover, influenza or colds.

Boars to lie Kind Yer Hine Magrs Regar Chart H. Hutcher.

红色病 护。

Women's Dep't.

Child Labor and Woman Suffrage

A few days ago, in the course of a peech on child labor Senator Bever-oge said:— While the white working people of

the South, composing the enermous majority of the entire white stock of that section, are increasingly sending their children to the nills and thus wrecking the future of the white race. wrecking the future of the white race, the negro, so if the South are increasingly sending their children to school, and thus improving the future of the black race. We are defiberately weakening the white race of the South, while gradually strengthening the hilbert according to the South. And to what end? To the end that the afready unhealthy fortunes of the Southern capitalists who own these Southern cotton mills shall be made still greater. The nation is alarmed over the merighteous power of unrigotions fortunes; and yet we go on swelling those fortunes with the blood and lives of American children."

and lives of American children."

Southern women have repeatedly perinoned their legislatures for laws prohibiting child labor, but vainly, for Southern women cannot vote. In Colorado, where women can vote, the rights of children are fully protected, and a bil prohibiting child labor was one of the first fruits of woman suffrage. -Lida Calvert Obenchaln.

Fanny Crosby, the blind hymn-writer, has just brought out her auto-blog-raphy of eighty years. Her address is 756 State street, Bridgeport, Conn.

The Connubial Aeroplane,

Smith-"Oh! do sit still, dear. What

Smith—"Oh! do sit still, dear. What see you wriggling about for?"
Mrs. S.—'It was only putting my hat straight, darling."
Smith—"Never mind your hat. I want to keep her quite steady. Don't you see that chap down there taking a snap shot at us?"
Mrs. S.—Of course, I do. That's why I wanted—, Look out, dear, here comes the Browns. They live in the white house just below us you know. Bow, dear, they're quite good people." people."

Smith—"He can't sleer straighthany-how—barging us into a beastly patch of chimney smoke like that."

Are, S.—'Look out there's a crow coming. Oh, do be careful, it's one of those fierce ones."

Smath—"Where? Watch way? I can't see it,"

omet see it,"

Mrs. S.—"On your left. He's coming right at us——... O o oh!"

Smith—! Missed him by a hair, by Jove! Confound these birds, we shall have to exterminate than."—Punch.

"I take it, from the ruddy color on your cheeks, that you have just re-turned from your vacation," remarked the man just neross the alsie in the day

"I have," replied the young man pleasantly.
"I suppose you feel that you have guined strength?" went on the lirst

man to speak.
"I feel equal to anything," said the enthushestic man. "Well, will you please come over here and try to open this window?"— Youkers Statesman.

A stranger wishing to play golf at North Berwick saw some one in author-ity upon the matter, "What name?" asked the dignified

"What name?" asked the dignified official in charge.
"Do Neufoldt," the stranger replied.
"Mon," said the official in a tone of disgust, "we canna fash corsels whomes like that at North Berwick, Ye'll stairt in the morn at ten fifteen to the name of Fairgusson."—Blackwood's Magazine.

The Patient—You charged me three dallars on August twentieth.
The Doctor—Yes, three dollars is my

charge for office visits,

"But I wasn't in the office. You came out on the plazza to see me."
"Oh, did I? Then the charge will be five dollars. That is my charge be five dollars. That is my charge when I go out of my office!"

Ascum—Given any thought to your boy's Christmas gift yet?
Kloseman—Why, yes, I've thought up a splendid idea, but it would be just my luck to have no snow Christman

Ascum.—O! a sled, ell?
Kkoseman.—No, I thought I might
build him a snow man. — Catholic
Standard and Times. Pleasant Farmer—If you don't bring

this case to an end pretty soon I pro-pose to hire another lawyer. Old Lawyer—I would consider that most disloyal. Here, after I've handled this same case for your father and graudfather, you all of a sudden threaten to desert me.—Lustige Blatter

The Preacher-Deacon, I was sur-

The Freather-Leavin, I was surprised to see a heer wagon standing before your door today.

The Deacon—Well—er you see, parson, my neighbors pose as temperance
people, and they don't like to have the
beer wagon stop in front of their houses when its delivering beer to them.

He was to make his first appearance on any stage in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Just before the curtain went up he turned to the stage manager. "Are those the bloodhounds bowl-

lug?" he asked. The stage manager looked around "No," he replied, "that's the au ence."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. "that's the audi-

"You say," was the question, although it is not recorded who had the temerity to ask, "that you are twenty-six?" Yes," she confessed-and it is pos-

"Yes," she confessed—and it is passible that she was in a meameric state; "marked down from forty-one, owing to the competition in the matrimousal market,"—Puck.

"You say there is more wealth in the mine than they will ever be able to take on 12"

take out?"
"Absolutely. There's ten thousand
of my money in it and I know for a
fact they will never be able to get that
much out."—Milwaukeo Sentinel. "Do you believe the biblical version

"To you believe the biblical version of the origin of man or that he sprang from the monkey?"

"Toth. I believe Adam was created a man and nade a monkey of himself by taking his wife's advice on the raw food fad."—Kausas City Star.

'She (after a quarrel).—I wouldn't cry for the best man living, so there! He—You don't have to cry for him dear; you've got him.—Youkers States

Owing to the overcrowed condition of our columns a number of bitths and deaths were unavoidedly postponed this week.—Leesvillo (Missouri) Light.

Historical and Genealogical.

Motes and Queries.

In moding matter to this department the ollowing rutes must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly writing.

2. The full mane and address of the ruter must be given.

3. Maken'l queries may ble as a consistent with cleaness.

1. Write on oos ide of the paper only.

5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.

6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank samped on warded, must be sent in blank samped engly and its signature.

Direct all communications to

Miss E. M. Till.EX.

care Newport Historian Rooms,

Newbort, H. I.

- SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1997.

NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST HIS

DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES WITH

NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

Isaac and Hannah (Engle) Lippin-cott had Samuel Lippincott who and. Priscells Bryant, 3 Thomas (5)Lippincott, md. In 1745 Rebecca Eldridge, 4. Abigai (5) Lippincott md. Thom-as Wills.

5. Ester (5) Lippincott md. John Rob-

6. Thomas (5) Lippincott and, Mary

6. Thomas (5) Lippincott rod. Mary Middeton.
7. Sarsh (5) Lippincott rod. in 1749, William Haines.
Their mother was daughter of John and Ester Haines.
Freedom (2) Lippincott, (Richard), had a daughter Mary Lippincott b. Nov. 21, 1690, named for her mother Mary Curtis, being her fourth child. Mary married Edward Peske, meutioned in seitlement of estate of John Heritage of New Garden, Gloucester Co. N. J., by his brother, Joseph Heritage (who married in 1697, Hannah Allen, daughter of Judah Allen, in Chester Meeting of Friends).
Account of said estate given April

Chester Meeting of Friends).

Account of said estate given April 10, 1718, showing payment to John Raoyen, Nathan Stanbery, Elias Hugg, Thomas Denton, Mary Cock, Jane Smith, John Kay, John Estaugh, Margaret Richardson, Banwell Burrows, Judah Williams, Samwell Saivers, Simon Clifton, Thomas Stoe, Edward Peake, William Matlack Sent.

Thomas Smith and Mary Heritage for nursing. nursing.
Judah Allen was of Eversham

Township, Burlington Co., N. J. and his sister Esther Allen married James Adams of Chester Township, N. J. in Shrewebury Meeting of Friends 2;

7mo; 1695.

James Adames made his will March 24. 1721, mentions his ten children, kli 24, 1721, mentions his ten children, kill under age but three, and leaves a legacy to "kinswoman Vastle Alho". His wife Esther made her will July 7, 1722, ineutions same children Jedenia, Thomas, Etizabeth, Joseph, John, James, Ester, Hannah, Margett and Patieuce, and her brother Judah Allen, and Thomas French as executors, and Joseph Heritage as a witness.

and Thomas French as executors, and Joseph Heritage as a witness.

The father of this John Heritage was Richard Heritage, who made his son John his helr and administrator. In 1706 John Heritage married Sarah Slocmu, who waived her right of administration on estate of her husband to her brother-in-haw Joseph Heritage.

Freedam (2) Linniporatt had a son to her brother-in-law Joseph Heritage.

Freedom (2) Lippincott had a son Freedom (3) Lippincott had a son Freedom (3) Lippincott, b. Feb. 6, 1993, d. 1764, who married Nov. 17, 1715. Elizabeth (Wills, daughter of Jahr and Hope (Delefaste) Wills), and settled in Cropwell, Burlington Co. N. J.; they had a son Solomon (3) Lippincott b. 1720; md. in 1744 Sarah Cozens, in Evershaut Meeting of Friends, Burlington Co. N. J.; and Solomon had Flizabeth (4) Lippincott who married John Saunders, The brother of Solomon was Samuel (3) Lippincott, a Minister of Friends. Jacob Cozens, serge maker or weaver, was the first of the name in Jersey, of Gloucester Co. who, March 4, 1859 and Feb. 21, 1652-3 bought of John Dewsbury 1-32 of a share in the First Tenth, which he sold to Benja-

John Dewebury 1-32 of a share in the First Tenth, which he sold to Benja-rnin Bramen of Chemel Creek, Glau-cester Co. N. J. July 28, 1698, Jacob then of Philadelphia. Solomon Lippincott was of Green-wich Township, Gloucester Co., when he made his will 12; Amo; 1795. To son Jacob Lippincott half the planta-tion on which he now dwells to be lad off my other lands as follows, viz. Ion. tion on which he now dwells to be lad off, my other lands as follows, viz. beginning in the line of William Place land and in the middle of the public road which leads to my house unto the Salem road, then along the middle of said road to the bridge at the easiern end of the crossway, and along the same crossway to the corner of a latable by Leavanged to the said said to the corner of a latable by Leavanged to the said said to the sai

end of the crossway, and along the same crossway to the corner of a lat which I conveyed to my said son Jacob by deed, dated feb. 15, 1794, then by the same north \$2\text{degrees} and \$6\text{ my the same north \$2\text{degrees} and \$6\text{ my the same north \$2\text{degrees} and \$6\text{ my the same to John Gross's corner, then by his land to Samuel Pauls land, then by the same by the said Jacob Lippincatt's other land to corner in William Pine's line, containing 150 secres.

Also give son Jacob 18 neres adjoining Thomas Reeves land bounded by lot of Alumnaduke Cooper, provided son Jacob pays all my just debis over and above my personal estate, which if he shall refuse or neglect to comply with that then my executors are authorized to sell the land and pay the debts. To two grandens, John Saunders and Solomon Lippincott the third lat of land and awamp, as laid off in the draft of 102 acres; I give the plantation I now live on to the lawfully begotten of my son Daniel Lippincott already born or to be born, to be divided among them, to each son two charses and to each daughter one share, they not to enjoy any part of my estate during lifetime of my said son Daniel, surfies and to each daugner one share, they not to enjoy may part of my estate during lifetime of my said son Daniel, but the said plantation I give in tiret and charge to my trusty friends Wit-liam White and I saac Mills during the liam White and Isaac Mills during the natural life of my said son Daerlel, they to lease or work out the same yearly from the time of my decease during the natural life of my son Daniel, and after deducting reasonable compensation for their trouble shall pay the remainder of such rent or amount of income yearly and every year to my said son Daniel except so much as may be wanting from time to time for repairs; if my friends die during life of Daniel then I appoint the Overseers of Friends meeting of Upper Greetwich for the time, being Itestees in their stead, and if my son Daniel ever should conduct with prudence and economy and act in such a much and economy and act in such a man-ner as the said William White and Issae Mills, and Dantel Brown shall judge proper and advantageous, then

live on my plantation as long as they think beet, and no longer, and I order that there be no sale of timber upon said land, and I give son Daniel the oxwagon and two young mares and my wearing apparel; To two sons Jacob and Duniel I give all my books and to my daughter Elizabeth's children, to be equally divided; and to wife Mary (must be a second wife,) all the cente she brought with her at martinge according to our agreement, and the estate the orongin win her at out-finge according to our agreement, and the brown mare and her colt, and my silver watch to her, and she to have the room back of the kitchen during her widowhood if she chooses to flye her widowland if the chooses to five in it, but not to put any tensor in it, and the to have pasture for a cow; I make istac Mils and William White executors. Witnesses William Pine William Iregins, Gilbert Morris, (Li ber 36, p. 210).

To be continued.

QUERIES.

6269. STAPLES—Would like information concerning Thomas Staples of Newport, R. L. who, with wife Elizabeth, signed a deed Nov. 28, 1728.—R.

6270. TRIPP—Who was Elizabeth, wife of John Tripp, who signed deed at Newport, R. I., Sept. 15, 17822—R. F. D.

6271. COWLEY—Who were the ancestors of Joseph Cowley, whose will was prived at Newport, R. I., April 5, 1762. Joseph Fox and Sarah Junies were witnesses?—R. F. D.

6272. FARRILL.—Who were the ancestors of Patrick Farrill and his wife Rachel, of Newport, R. L. who signed deed Sept. 16, 1748?—R. F. D.

6278. Caswell, -- Who was Lydia, wife of Job Caswell, who was of New-port, R. I. in 1758?—R. F. D.

6274. MARSHALL—Who were the parents of Peter Marshall, of Newport, R. I., whose inventory was taken at Newport, R. I. May 2, 1718?—

6275. SHAW-Who was the wife of 6275. SHAW—Who was the wife of John Shaw, of Newport, R. I., son of Silvanus, who was killed in the Revolutionary War. Did he have any children? He and Romembrance, children of Silvanus appear in Newport, R. I., as beirs in law to estate of Silvanus, in 1781. Would like further information concerning them.—C. S.

6176. WATERMAN.—Col. John Waterman died Ap. 23, 1778. At his death, his son, Lieut. Thomas Waterman aphis son, Lieut. Thomas vices only son peared and said he was the only son and had to support family. Whom did this Thomas Waterman marry, and were there descendents? Would be glad for any information concerning this family.-C. S.

6277. STODDARD.-To what family of Stoddards did Jonathan belong, who of Sloddards did Jonathan belong, who was born in 1685, died Nov. 4, 1774, married 1724, Mary Dring, of Thomas and Mary (Butler) Dring. Mary was born April 23, 1699, died May, 1786. Thomas Dring and Mary Butler were married May 21, 1696. Who were their ancestors?—L. N.

0278. HART—Who were the nucestors of Hannah, wife of Richard Hart? They had a daughter Alice, who was born 16—, died Mar. H. 1718, married Ap. 7, 16—, George Pearce, of Ritchard and Susannah (Wright) Pearce. George Pearce was born 1662, died Sept. 1752.—L. N.

6270. BUTLER-Who were the purents of Mary Butler, who was born 1670, married Thomas Dring May 21, 1600. Would like his ancestry also.-

6280. GRAFTON—Who were the parents of Hangah Grafton, who married in 1692, Joseph Downer, and died at Norwich: Conn., Oct. 12, 1741. What were the dates of birth and death of Joseph Downer, They had a son John Downer, who married May 1, 1744, Sarah Weatherdon Can any one give me a camplete list of their children? Who were the ancestors of Sarah Weatherdon?—A. C.

Housemaki-Pm goin' to leave you, mum. Pm goin' to work for Mrs. Monk an' would you give me a reference,

Mistress—To work for Mrs. Monk? Certainty; I'll give you a glowing reference. I bate that woman.—Scissors.

For Better Food and Better Pay New Haven, Feb. 15 .-- A strike of deckhands and firemen on the steamer John H. Starin occurred while the steamer was lying at her dock getting ready for the trip to New York men demanded better food and befter pay. The company's agent here per-suaded the men to make the trip to New York last night and present their grievances to the officials in that city. This the men agreed to, and the steamer left bere as usual.

Scarlet Fover Closes College

Amberst, Mass., Feb. 15.-On account of the outbreak of searlet fever among students of Amberst college the Institution will be closed until March All students who are not residents of the city are expected to leave for their homes before 6 o'clock this evening, at which time the college gates will he locked. There are now five cases of scarlet fever among the students.

Raticoad Collision Near Boston Baston, Feb. 15.—An outward-bound train of express cars, struck the rear-end of an accommodation train in Somerville last night, severely injuring Wilbur S. White and giving several other persons on the rear car of the accommodation a bad shaking. White's left leg was hally fractured.

Wicked Treatment of Cattle

Washington, Feb. 15 .-- The department of justice is about to begin proceedings against a number of western railroads for violations of the law re-lating to the shipment of cattle. In many cases, it is alleged, eattle have been confined on ears without rest. food or water for 50 hours and in some cases 60 hours.

Tariff Memorial at Washington

1. S. S. S. J. J. J. L.

Washington, Peb. 15.—The tariff memorial from Governor Guild has reached the White House. The president will confer with Senators Lodge they may suffer my said son Daniel to and Crane before framing his reply.

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Some people do. Don't just take to the antal beds, rather have all the pieces all alike. Well, just to show you how completely this slock satisfies every whom and fancy and how easy it makes it for each one to gratify his g pet hobby, here are

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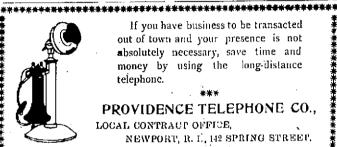
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NEWPORT, R. I., 142 SPRING STREET.

HARVEST OF DEAD

Block Island Fishermen Gather Bodies From the Sea

ONE DEATH IN HOSPITAL

Reduces Number of Survivors of Larchmont Disaster to Eigh teen- Medical Examiner Certifies Cause of Death as Freezing

Providence, Feb. 15.—The work of returning to their relatives and friends the bodies of the victims of the Larchmont disaster continues, many of those brought to the city being claimed yesterday, while into last night another grim boatload of 24 corpses came up the river from Block Island and was

transferred to the morgue. The authorities here number the identified dead as 54, including Samuel Lacomb of Manchester, N. H., who reached Block Island alive Tuesday morning and survived his terrible ex perioned and sufferings long enough to reach a hospital here, where he died last evening. The only other body re-covered which was not brought to the city was that of Harry Eckles of Block

Island. The death of Lacomb reduces the number of survivors to 18 and one of that number, Miss Sadie Golub of Boston, still remains at Block Island recovering from her sufferings and inju-

The total number, according to all accounts, who sailed on the Larchmont on Monday night was 159. cludes 45 survivors, 54 identified dead and 87 talesting, or unidentified dead.

While the identifications were in progress at the local morgue, tug Roger Williams was on her voyage of recovery of those bodies which the Block Island fishermen had hauled from the turbulent waters about the Island Wednesday and yesterday Yesterday's har-vest from the sea numbered 22, and these bodies were taken to the wharf at the New Harbor, Black Island, to awalt transfer to the mainland. During the day two fishermen brought in a body apiece, one of which arrived early enough to be sent to the New Harbor

The tug arrived at the island at 3 o'clock yesterday aftermoon and two hours was consumed in carrying the bodies to her decks. She left at 5 o'clack, but on getting around Sandy point she was signalled to return, and the last body recovered by the Black Island fisherman, that of a negro, was sent on board. When this body was brought ashore at Block Island about dark, before it was sent to the tug, it was discovered that the man probably committed suicide by stabbing bimself in the threat.

The fug. through the delay in returning for the last body, was delayed considerably and did not reach the dock here until 11 o'clock last night. The bodies, like those brought in Wednesday night, were in charge of Medical Examiner Champlin of Block Island, who certified the cause of death as freezing. The weather changed yesterday from

a cold northwester which has pre-valled since the wreek to a mild blow from the southward and under these conditions it is expected that no more victims will be found in the vicinity bodies still remain aftest they will be east up on the southern shores of Rhode Island and perhaps to the westward of Buzzards bay, on the Massachusetts

Woman Fushed From Lifeboat

Block Island, R. L. Feb. 15.—One survivor of the Larehmont disaster, Miss Sudie Golub of Boston, still remains on the island, where she is being cared for at the home of George Milliken. She stated to several newspaper men that when she begged either Captalu McVey or Purser Young to take her in their boat they pushed her back, and the lifeboar left the Larchmont with only six in it, although it would have held 20 more. When the steamer went down she found herself on a piece of wreckage and remained on it until picked up 10 hours later by the grow of the fishing schooner Elsie. Miss Golub was very empliated in her charges against MeVey and the officers of the Larelment

Miss Goinb, who had remained unconscious since being brought ashore, regained her senses yesterday after-non and was very eager to make a statement. Her condition was so grave Wednesday that It was impossible to take her to Providence with the other survivors, but it is stated that she will recover; although her hands and feet are badly frostbitten.

COLOR LINE IN SCHOOLS

Two College Presidents and a Bishop to its Payor

Boston, Feb. 15.—President Eliot of Harvard university, President Prost of Berea college. Kentacky, and Bishop Lawrence of this city, before the Twentieth Century club last night, expressed themselves as being more or less in favor of separate schools for

whites and blacks. President Eliot defended the spourate school system of the south and said that the 30 negro students now at Haryard are not enough to make an influence for evil on the student mass of the university. He said, however, that if the number increased to any extent he should favor a separation.

President Frost described the coulillons and methods of conducting the Rerea college, where both races are senarated.

Bishop Lawrence agreed with Eliot to a certain extent. He thought that there might be separate justifutions when the two nomiations were nearly equal. He said that in Boston today negroes are being excluded from hotels, different trades and Sunday schools.

Opinions of Secretary Shaw Springfield, Mass., Feb. 15.-Secre-

tary of the Treasury Shaw was the principal speaker at the annual dianer of the Board of Trade last evening. He explained at length his position in regard to free ports and sold that he saw no harm in the fact that some American mouls are exported at prices lower than they sell for at home. Whatever trade policy or regulations the United States may adopt, he said. they should prevail throughout the entire country and no special regulations should be inade to suit sectional could

For Immediate Tariff Revision

Boston, Feb. 13 .-- A petition to the president and congress urging imme-diate action for revision of the tariff was dispatched from this city, bearing the signatures of Governor Guild President Chapple of the senate, Spenker Cole of the house and 222 out of 280 members of the legislature, without recard to party.

ner to New York the difference be tween realism and romanifeism in fiction. "To make my meaning clearer," said the author, "I will take the case of a young man and a girl-sweet-hearts. The young man, a romantielst, said passionately to bis girl, 'Dar-ling, it shall be my life's one purpose to surround you with every comfort and to anticipate and gratify your every wish.' The girl, a realist, smiled faintly as she answered, 'Oh, Jack. how good of you, and all on \$9 a week

Máceyluz au Onera Company.

dridge. "Why, she first married a leader of the orchestra, then a composer of comic operas, and now she will wed a tenor. Bless my heart! If she keeps of her own."

Baby's Progress.
"How is Blikins' baby boy getting along?"

"Fine. I was up there yesterday and was surprised to learn that he is beginning to talk."

"Does he pronounce his words plainly?" "Not very, They sound like a rail-

Milwaukee Sentinel.

Lazy Larry-Say, lady, I'm dat hungry I don't know w'at to do. I ain't had nothin'— Mrs. Goodart—Walk around to the kilchen, poor man, and you shall be fed. Lazy Larry—Aw. say, dat's a purly long walk, lady. Couldn't yer hand it out here jist as well?--Catholic Standard and Times.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVI-DENCE PLANTATIONS.

Newbort, Sc.

Newbort, December Sth, A. B. 1906.
BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 3/26, Issued out of the Dietrict Court of the First Judicial District Of Rhode Island, within and for the County of Newbort, on the Iwenty-seventh day of Newbort, on the Iwenty-seventh day of February, A. B. 1807, appear in Judenial District Newbort, on the Iwenty-seventh day of February, A. B. 1807, appear in Judenial Properties of Newbort, A. B. 1907, appear in Judenial Properties of Newbort, A. B. 1907, appear in Judenial Properties of Newbort, D. 1804, in favor of The Gardiner B. Reynolds Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of Rhode Island, and located at Newbort in said State, plaintiff, and sealed 4. New York, dayson, Florid, accorporation of New York, defendants, J. Insve. this day at 5 minutes past 10 octocks. In the State of New York, defendants, J. Insve. this day at 5 minutes past 10 octocks. In the State of New York, defendants, J. Insve. this day at 5 minutes past 10 octocks. In the State of New York, defendants, J. Insve. this day at 5 minutes past 10 octocks. In the State of Health State, which the said defendants, or either of them, bad on the 27th day of September, D. A. 1906, at H. Indinder past 2 octocks. In the State of Rhode Islands in the said County of September, D. A. 1906, at H. Indinder past 2 octocks. In the State of Rhode Islands in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Islands in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Islands in State of R

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVI

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Newport, December 5th, A. D. 1906
BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 320, issued out of the District Court of the Pirt Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the twenty-seventh day of November, A. D. 1906, and returnable to the said Court the twenty-seventh day of February, A. D. 1908, and returnable to the said Court the twenty-seventh day of February, A. D. 1908, and returnable to the said Court the twenty-seventh day of February, A. D. 1908, in favor of The Gradiner H. Reynolds Company, a corporation created under the laws of Said State of Hode Island and located he said Newport, pidnillif, and against J. M. Hodgson, Florist, a corporation, Charles F. Hodgson, Sarah F. Spadling, and A. Warren Spadling, and on New York, in the State of New York, and the right, title and interest, which the said disconding and A. Warren Spadling, and on the lottle said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said disconding on the fath and proceed on the helidings and interest, which the said disconding of the attachment on the ariginal with, in antito bendefings and interest of them, had on the fath and of New York, in the State of the said county of Newport, in the State of the wild bendefings on all revenue and bounded: All that certain fract of had with buildings and improvements thereon, bounded Westerly, on Believie avenue, 22535 feet, Northerly, on Spring street, 246 feet; Southerly, on Pring street

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and loved on estates at a Pulsalia Author to the said attached and loved on estates at a Pulsalia Author, to be teld in the Sheriff sufficient said City of Newport to said County of Newport, on the rith day of March, A. D. 1907, at 12.15 e'clock, p. m., for the said fall for some costs of sull, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if smillers, by Delli, O.S. 2.16-4w Deputy Sheriff.

A popular novelist described at a din-

The late "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge, meeting a reporter on one of the New York papers, learned that Lillian Russell was to be married to Signor Peru-

"Isn't she clever?" quoth Mrs. E!on, she'll have an entire operatic outfit

road brakeman calling out stations."

erijs, oz. erwiso may observe erwiso may be bounded or itserline, crwiso may be bounded or itserline, erwiso may be bounded or itserline, and continued may be sold attached med levict on estimate an in Public Auction to be held in the Shrift's Office, in said Clay of desport in said County of Newport, on the rith day of MARCH, A. D. 1907, at 12 o'clock noon, by the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costsof suit, my own free and all confingent expendes, it said circumstances.

PRANK L. Diffic.

Sheriff's Sale.

DENCE PLANTATIONS.

Wood Lot For Sale

IN TOWN OF TIVERTON.

30 Acres of Hard Wood

and well grown, known as the Gifford Lot. Address C. H. SEABURY, 2-16-1w P. C. Box, 1823, Providence, a. I. STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

House of Representatives, } Providence, Feb. 13, 1907, } PUBLIC HÉARING.

The Committee on Special Legishation of the House of Representatives will hear all persons interested in the III entitled, "John Resolution preparing an amendment to the Constitution of the State" (Ponsitutional Initiative), in Committee Roo o 302. State House, Providence, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2016, Ref., quenther tring of the House.

PHILIP A. MONEY, Chairman.
BRAYTON A. HOUND, Clerk,
2-15-lw Room 201, State House.

REPORT OF the condition of the NEWPORT NA OTHORAL HANK, at Newport, In the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business January 20, 1007.

LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN

BANK, VIZ:
Specie 20,070 (0
Legal-tender notes 11,000 m)
Redemption and with U. S. Treasurer (5 per et. of circulation) 5,500 00 Total \$007,925-90

Total 1607.925 2U Total \$807,95 29
State of Rhode Island, County of Nerport, 86;
I, Henry C, Sievens, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is time to the best of my knowledge and bellef.
Subscribed and sworn to before the this 2d day of February, 107.
PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public, Correct—Attest: George W, Sberman, Albert RySherman, G, P, Taylor, Directors.

REPORT OF the condition of THE NATIONAL EX-CHANGE BANK at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, January 25, 1997.

RESOURCES. NESOURCES.

Overdrafts, secured and insecured
U. S. Bonds to secure etreulation
Premiums on G. S. Bonds
Honds, securities, etc.
Banking-louse-furniture and fixtures \$1,000 (70)
Buc from approved reserve agents
Checks and other cash tiens
Exchanges for elearing house
Notes of other Nutlonal Binks
Fractional paper currency, blekels
and sealts

AWELL MONEY RESERVE IN

Specie 54,112 is Legal-lender notes 1,758 00 Redemption fund with U. S. Treas-urer (6 per cent. of circulation) Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund 5,000 CO

5,700 00 8082,988,91 LIABILITIES.

Total Sister of Rhode Island, County of Newport, 53.

I, George H. Proud, Cashler of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and hellef.

GEORGIE H. PHOUD, Cashler.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of January, 197.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Aftest: Edward S. Peckham, Edward A. Brown, F. B. Coggeshull, Directors.

STATE OF BHODE ISLAND AND PROV-IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, ST.

Odice of the Clerk of the Superior Court, 1

Newport, January 19, 1807, 5

WHEREAS Anna R. Buckler, of James town, in the County and Sixte aforeast, has flied in this office her petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marringe new existing between the suff. Anna R. Buckler and Julius A/flinckler, now in parts to the suff Anna R. Buckler unknown, on which suff petition an order of notice has been ensaid Johns R. Buckler unknown, on wang said jettition an order of notice has been entered; notice is Exercione hereby given by the said Julius A. Buckler of the pendency of said petition, and that he shall appear, if he shall see fit, at the Superior Court to be builden at the Court House in Newport, within and for the Court House in Newport, within and for the Court of Newport, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 807, then and there to respond to said petition.

CHARLES E. HARVEY, 1-10-6w Clerk.

Carr's List. Bernard Shaw's Works.

Man and Superman. Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant. The Irrational Knot. Cashil Byron's Profession, An Unsocial Socialist,

The Quintessence of Ibsenism. DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

Men's Wool Combination

FELT BOOTS, Duck Arctics

\$2.75 Per Pair. ALSO ALL KINDS OF HEAVY RUBBER BOOTS.

SHOES AND ARCTICS.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.

"Mr. Jones," said the office boy, "I got ter get off dis afternoon. Me grant-mother is dyin!."
"I've something for you to do to-day, Johnie," said Mr. Jones, "but you may go at 4 o'clock."
"Aw! wol good is 4 o'clock?"—Judge

Art Master (who has sent for a cab, pointing to horse) - What do you call

flist? Cabby—Au force, sir.
At master—A horsel Rub it out and do it again—Pouch.